THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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State Report On Oakland Outlook

BLEAK JOB PROSPECTS FOR BLACK UNEMPLOYED

(Oakland, Calif.) - A state report last week showed that job prospects for Oakland's predominantly Black unemployed population will remain bleak as jobs created in the future will go to those with skills.

Meanwhile, the Oakland City Council, meeting in special session last week, voted to speed up the progress of the city's affirmative action program by approving the assignment of the local affirmative action officer to City Manager Cecil Riley's office.

On a motion by City Council member Carter Gilmore, the assignment of Marcy Ingram, Oakland's affirmative action officer, to Riley's office was endorsed. Gilmore, who is Black, made the motion, he said, "so that there is no mistake on the part of the city manager as to what this City Council wants."

The Council has been dissatisfied in recent months with the slow progress of the affirmative action program.

On a motion by Councilwoman Mary Moore, the Council reversed its action of last year and directed that the affirmative action program return to population parity as its ultimate goal.

Riley's report suggested that the Council set temporary hiring and promotion rates, at 75 per cent, for example, to speed up the hiring of minorities and women in the next several years in order to make up for the slow progress of the program.

Warning against a possible controversy such as that in the Bakke case, local attorney Kerry Gough insisted that Oakland's affirmative

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Jobless Oaklanders line up for benefits in unemployment office.

Huey P. Newton Case

DEMAND FOR F.B.I. FILES ARGUED IN SUPERIOR COURT

(Oakland, Calif.) - Ongoing arguments by defense attorneys for Black Panther Party President Huey P. Newton to secure federal government files and documents related to the frame-up charges now pending against him were heard in Alameda County Superior Court here last week.

In a 45-minute hearing before presiding Superior Court Judge Robert Lindsey, attorneys Sheldon Otis, Huey's chief defense counsel, and Neil Morse argued that there was a clear link between the current charges against the 35-year-old BPP leader and the government's war to destroy the organization he founded 11 years ago.

Otis also argued that the preliminary hearing in the case, now scheduled for Monday, October 24, in Oakland-Piedmont Municipal Court, be postponed until a final legal determination is made on Huey's bid for access to the key FBI, CIA and other files.

The move to Superior Court was made necessary when, on October 5, Municipal Court Judge Courtland Arne granted a government motion quashing five subpoenas served against the U.S. Attorney's Office in San Francisco, the Organized Crime Strike Force of the U.S. Attorney's Office, and the regional offices of the FBI, CIA and the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) Division of the U.S. Treasury Department.

At the Tuesday, October 18 Superior Court hearing, Morse said that Arne was in error when he quashed the subpoenas.

The young attorney refuted Arne's ruling, emphatically stating that the subpoenas *were not* outside the jurisdiction of California courts, *were not* "overly broad in scope," and *were not* "oppressive and burdensome" on the federal agencies involved.

As an example, Morse cited the request for information concerning a man named Rodger DuClot, the former building engineer of the apartment complex where Huey was living in 1974.

The owner of the building produced a sworn affidavit revealing DuClot was an FBI informer who was hired to install listening devices in the walls of the apartment next to

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HUEY P. NEWTON returning to the Bay Area on July 3 of this year following nearly three years of forced exile in Cuba.

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Editorial

I.Q., POVERTY AND RACISM

The incredible story told at last week's Alameda County Board of Education meeting provided a concrete example of the racist and biased nature of I.Q. tests for the mentally retarded. (See page 3.) Here, in the "progressive" Oakland public system, an 11-year-old girl born in Portugal, but who speaks good English, has been forced to attend a class for the educable mentally retarded (EMR) because of an I.Q. test she took nearly three years ago.

As the child talked at the meeting, it was clear that there was nothing "retarded" about her. One wondered, however, about the state of mind of the school officials responsible for wasting nearly three years of her life.

Larry P. vs. Riles, a federal lawsuit challenging standard I.Q. tests for the mentally retarded now being heard in San Francisco, is crucial to the future of Black and other minority people in this country. The label of "retarded" can follow one throughout life. Thus, a child wrongly classified as retarded may be unable to secure a job as an adult.

In *Larry P. vs. Riles*, the state contends that poor pre-birth, post-birth and infant care, poor nutrition, and poor environment are "all the factors of adversity which affect the inner city [and] have a relationship to mental retardation."

The key word here is poor. If Black and other minority people were afforded equal employment, health, educational and political rights in this country, perhaps these conditions of poverty would not exist. Indeed, these so-called "factors of adversity" directly relate to the survival needs of *all* humankind. Any child, Black, Brown, Yellow, Red or White, will be negatively affected if denied the proper food, shelter, clothing and loving care.

If there is a "disproportionate" number of Black children in EMR classes, they are there not because of any intellectual handicaps. They are there because they, their parents and their parents before them have been the victims of racist neglect by the American power structure. We must not forget who the real enemy is. □



CARTER'S BLACK SUPPORT

Letters to the Editor

INMATE SEEKS TO JOIN B.P.P.

Dear Correspondent,

My name is Charles W. Chapman, my chosen name is Abdul Kenyatta Yakub. I'm incarcerated in Alabama Holman Prison. I was convicted on charges of second degree burglary and assault with intent to rob and sentenced to eight years. I have just about completed this sentence. My reason for writing is that I have been reading a lot of THE BLACK PANTHER and have become so involved that I want to become a full member of the Party.

I am 22 years old and a veteran of the Vietnam conflict.

I would also like to start receiving the newspaper and would appreciate it very much if you could send me the subscription rates so I can furnish you with a money order for the proper amount. But please don't forget that I'm requesting full membership.

My birthplace is Chicago, Illinois, and I was living near brothers Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, which was on Adams and Winchester, during December, 1969. I was a student at McKinnley Elementary when all the hell broke loose on my brothers. I was younger then, but I'll never forget how my comrades went down. So I would like to tell you that my heart is devoted to the Party. For I feel that these racist pigs must pay tribute for their ignorance towards us. Along with these so-called Ku Klux Klan, they need to be put in check. We have to let it be known that our people have a force also and won't mind cutting their tongues out their heads and sticking them into their ears. So please let me know what my orders are. I would like to establish a chapter in Anniston, Alabama, where I am now living.

Give my sincere dedication to our beloved leader brother Huey P. Newton and sister Elaine Brown.

Respectively yours
Brother Kenyatta Yakub #111868
P.O. Box 37
Holman Station, Alabama 36503

P.S. The Atmore-Holman Brothers send their regards.

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COMMENT

U.C. Planned Weak Defense In Bakke Case

The following comment on the controversial Bakke case is by Dr. Lonnie Bristow, a former member of the medical school admissions committee at the University of California at Berkeley campus. Dr. Bristow's analysis conforms to the thoughts of many that the university maliciously manipulated the race issue in the Bakke case to the detriment of the interests of Black and poor people.

By now, most Americans have heard or read about the Bakke case which is before the U.S. Supreme Court. But few know why this reverse-discrimination suit threatens to stain the very honor of the University of California.

On the surface, the issue appears straight-forward enough: In 1974, Allan Bakke alleged in a suit against the university regents that his application for admission to the medical school at U.C. Davis had been turned down in 1973 and 1974 because he is Caucasian.

An affirmative-action program, Bakke said, had permitted "less qualified" minority applicants to be preferentially accepted in what amounted to a quota system. Thus Bakke charged that, as a White, he had suffered discrimination in violation of the equal-protection clause of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

The California Supreme Court ultimately upheld his position, and the U.C. regents appealed to the U.S. high court, whose ultimate ruling will have enormous impact on minority opportunity in America.

Having served from 1972 to 1975 on the admission committee for U.C. Berkeley's two-year medical school, I have had some experience with the issues raised by this case. Moreover, as a Black physician myself, I have given considerable thought to the role and purpose of affirmative-action programs in medical education.

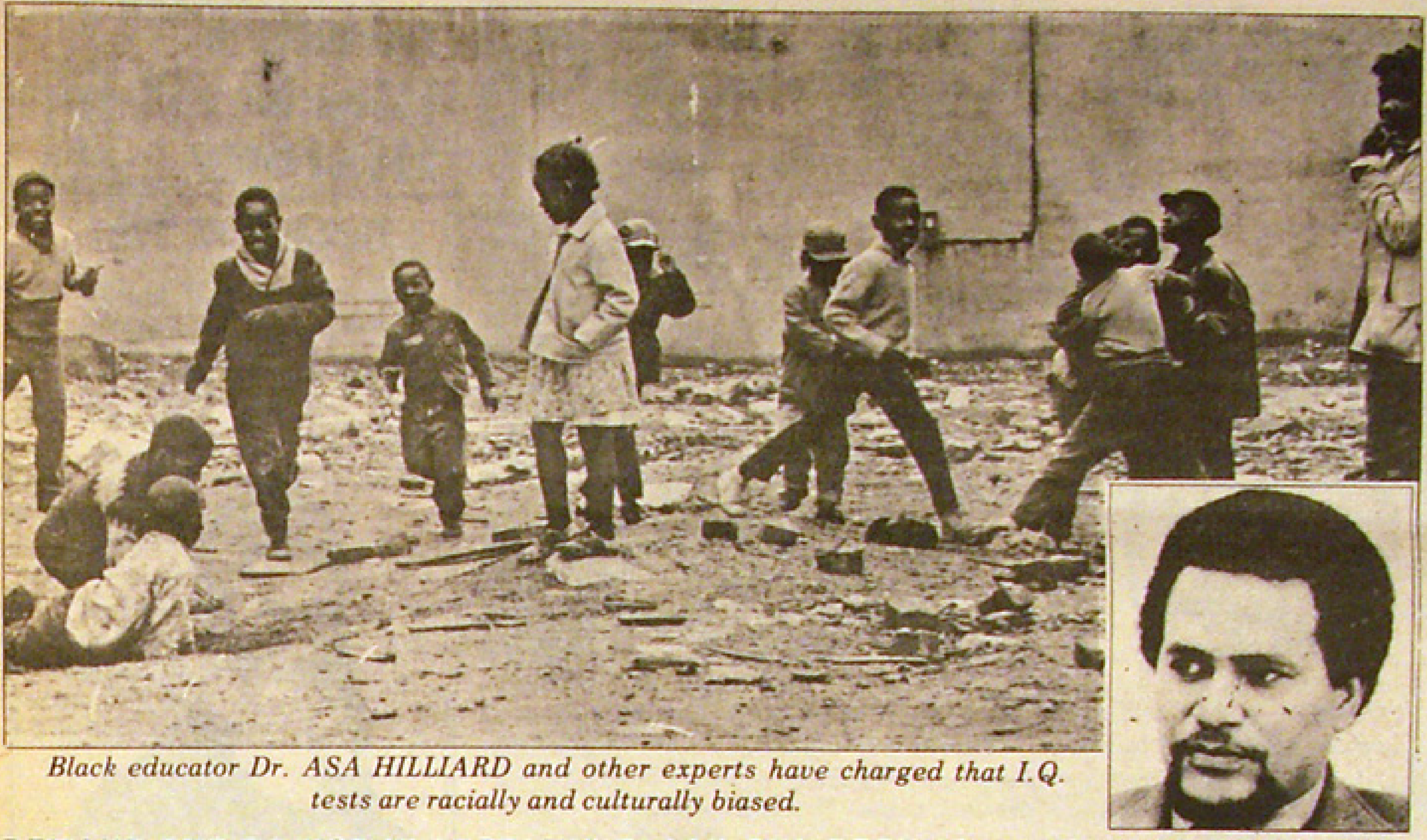
Not only do I favor these programs as a way of mending errors of the past, but I also

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Black educator Dr. ASA HILLIARD and other experts have charged that I.Q. tests are racially and culturally biased.

DEMAND END TO USE IN LABELING BLACK CHILDREN AS MENTALLY-RETARDED

TOP PSYCHOLOGISTS TESTIFY ON I.Q. TEST BIAS

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Two nationally renowned psychologists testified in U.S. District Court here last week that I.Q. tests are culturally biased and do not accurately reflect the intelligence or the learning ability of Black youngsters.

Both Dr. Asa Hilliard, dean of the School of Education at San Francisco State University, and Dr. George Albee, head of the Psychology Department at the University of Vermont and a past president of the American Psychological Association, supported the plaintiffs' contention in the *Larry P. vs. Riles* lawsuit that I.Q. test scores should not be used to "doom" Black children to classes for the educable mentally retarded (EMR).

In the non-jury trial held before federal court Judge Robert Peckham, the plaintiffs in the class action suit, six Black children victimized by improper placement in EMR classes and their parents, are represented by Public Advocates, Inc., and the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund. Dr. Harold Dent of the Westside Community Mental Health Center serves as expert consultant.

In his opening arguments, attorney Armando Menocal of Public Advocates argued that the plaintiffs would prove that the state Department of Education had "an intention to discriminate against Black children" because the I.Q. tests failed to take into account language usage and the cultural experience of the Black community.

By systematically underestimating the learning ability of Black schoolchildren, Menocal said, the I.Q. tests and resulting placement in EMR classes subjected them to a second-rate education and the stigma of mental retardation.

The lead-off witness in the trial, Dr. Asa Hilliard, provided an example of the cultural bias of the tests by citing a case when a Black child's "wrong" answer to a question on a standard I.Q. test would be the "right" answer — or the *most intelligent* one — based on the child's experience.

The question, taken from the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children, one of three state-approved tests the six San Francisco children were given, was:

"What is the thing to do if a boy or girl much smaller than yourself starts a fight with you?"

The respected Black educator said that although "correct answer" points were awarded if the general response was not to fight, "There are more intelligent ways to respond than the tests allows.

VALUES

"That's a question which reflects not so much intelligence but values. In some neighborhoods, one of the worst things you could do is not to teach your children to fight back," Dr. Hilliard said.

Larry P. vs. Riles points out that when six children were retested by members of the Bay Area Association of Black Psychologists — with certain questions added to take into account Black culture — their I.Q.'s were boosted from 17 to 38 points, all substantially higher than the less-than-75 points which placed them in EMR classes.

Dr. Hilliard's views were seconded by Dr. Albee, who knocked I.Q. tests as inappropriate measures which "sentence" and "misclassify too many minority children and thereby limit their educational opportunities."

I.Q. tests, Dr. Albee said, are "dangerous to use cross-culturally" and have the detrimental consequence of causing negative self-concepts — "retards" — which carries to both the children's family and the Black community as a whole.

When *Larry P. vs. Riles* was first filed in 1971, 66 per cent of the elementary schoolchildren in EMR classes in San Francisco were Black, although Blacks made up only 28.5 per cent of the San Francisco school population.

Statewide, nine per cent of the school population was Black, but 27 per cent of those in EMR were Black.

In the brief opposing the plaintiffs, the state's position

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11-Year-Old Girl Wrongly Placed In Mentally Retarded Class

(Hayward, Calif.) - An 11-year-old girl born in Portugal has been forced to attend a class for the mentally retarded in an Oakland public school as the result of a culturally biased I.Q. test she took nearly three years ago.

The situation of the child, who has lived in the U.S. since she was four and has spoken English since she was eight years old, was exposed before the Alameda County Board of Education last week during a heated hearing in which the child's parents sought to have her transferred from an elementary school in East Oakland to one in San Leandro.

Board member Ericka Hug-

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Fallen Comrade

WALTER "TOURE" POPE

Assassinated: October 18, 1969



Immediately upon his relese from the California Youth Authority, Walter "Toure" Pope, 20, joined the Black Panther Party. Due to his effectiveness as distribution manager for the Southern California BPP Chapter, Toure soon became singled out for special and constant harassment from Los Angeles police. In just three weeks, Comrade Toure increased the weekly circulation of THE BLACK PANTHER from 1,500 to 7,000. On October 18, 1969, Toure was gunned down in broad daylight by the LAPD Metro Squad. He never had a chance.

Long Live the Spirit of Walter "Toure" Pope! Long Live the People's Struggle!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

GOSPEL BENEFIT AT O.C.L.C.

(Oakland, Calif.) - The well-known Bay Area singing group John McBride and the Gospel exhibition of the choir's immense rousing benefit performance here last Saturday at the Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC).

The accomplished choir, led by soloist John McBride, has been widely acclaimed as one of the best gospel groups in the Bay Area, and the performance Saturday night was an excellent exhibition of the choir's immense talents.



BPNS photos



JOHN McBRIDE and the GOSPEL TRUTH COMMUNITY CHOIR gave a stirring performance last Saturday night at the Oakland Community Learning Center in a benefit for Central Distribution, worldwide distributors of THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper.



The proceeds of the benefit went to Central Distribution, worldwide distributors of THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper. The progressive community newspaper is now in its 11th year of providing factual and truthful information on issues relevant to the Black and oppressed community.

The OCLC audience greatly appreciated the performance by the Gospel Truth Community Choir who sang their hearts out.

Teen Talent Show Winners









(Oakland, Calif.) - A recent Teen Talent and Fashion Show here at the Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) was a huge success, drawing hundreds of teens to the OCLC auditorium.

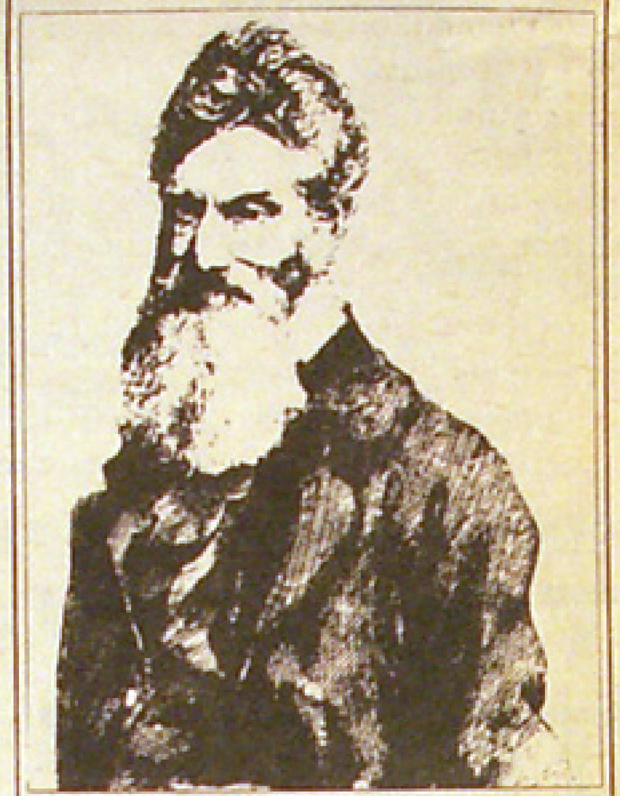
There were several young winners, among them (left to right) LORRAINE BESS (first place, modeling); ARNEL HENSON (first place, talent show); BERNETTE JONES (second place, modeling); and GARY WRIGHT (third place, modeling).

BPNS photos

This Week In Black History

October 17, 1787

Black citizens of Boston, led by Prince Hall, petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature for equal school facilities on October 17, 1787.



JOHN BROWN

October 16, 1859

On October 16, 1859, White abolitionist John Brown attacked Harpers Ferry, Virginia, with 13 White men and five Blacks. Brown planned to use Harpers Ferry as a staging ground for a massive armed slave revolt. Brown was said to hate the sound of the word "slavery" and had dedicated his life to destroying the evil institution no matter what the cost. The attack on Harpers Ferry failed and Brown lost two of his sons — whom twenty years earlier, he had sworn into a blood feud with slavery. Of the five Blacks who attacked Harpers Ferry, two were killed, two were captured and one escaped. Brown was later hanged in Charlestown, Virginia, on December 2, 1859. Before his death, Brown exclaimed, "Men cannot imprison, chain or hang the soul. I go joyfully in behalf of millions that have no rights that this great and glorious...republic is bound to respect."

October 16, 1968

Sprinters Tommy Smith and John Carlos stunned the world by giving the Black power salute after they received their Olympic gold and bronze medals, respectively, following their victories in the 200-meter dash on October 16, 1968. Two days later, they were suspended from further competition by the U.S. Olympic Committee.

Camp Pendleton 14 Frame-Ups Continue

(San Diego, Calif.) - The whitewash of extensive Ku Klux Klan harassment and violence against Black Marines at the huge Camp Pendleton Marine Corps base continues as Pendleton 14 defendant Sergeant Herman Fletcher was forced to plead guilty to false charges of conspiracy and aggravated assault.

Fletcher entered a plea of guilty in exchange for a pretrial agreement limiting his sentence. The Black Marine became the seventh Camp Pendleton 14 defendant to plead guilty in exchange for a "light" sentence — most of which have included damaging dishonorable discharges — rather than face confinement ranging up to 72 years in a military prison.



BPINS photo

Demonstration against the persecution of the Camp Pendleton 14.

Two defendants have pleaded not guilty, Eddie Page and Clarence Capers — and both were convicted.

Only one defendant, Glen White, has been acquitted. Defense attorneys and supporters contend that the Marine Corps is responsible for the November 13, 1976, incident from which this case stems. On that date, 13 Black Marines allegedly attacked several White soldiers who they suspected of having a KKK meeting, which was actually being held in an adjacent room.

Racial strife had reached the breaking point due to the Marine Corps' refusal to discipline Klan members. Despite the Marine Corps' claim that they knew nothing of KKK activity on Camp Pendleton, a 700-page report by the Naval Investigative Service (NIS) detailed over 200 instances where the White bigots were allowed to abuse Black Marines, verbally and physically.



BPINS photos



Children from the Oakland Community School are searched as they enter San Quentin Six trial and (right) BPP member JOHNNY SPAIN shackled in court. Pat Richartz, assistant to people's lawyer Charles Garry, recently filed a $325,000 suit against degrading treatment she received during recent visit with Johnny Spain.

VISITOR FOR JOHNNY SPAIN STRIP-SEARCHED, ABUSED

(San Francisco, Calif.) - The harassment and physical abuse accorded a female visitor of Black Panther Party member Johnny Larry Spain, involving a degrading strip search, has resulted in a $325,000 lawsuit filed against the California Department of Corrections and Tracey Prison authorities.

Ms. Patricia Richartz, a licensed private investigator and special assistant to noted San Francisco attorney Charles Garry, charges in the suit that the unjustified body and skin search subjected her to "humiliation and indignity" and was undertaken by the prison guards, "maliciously, intentionally, deliberately and in gross disregard for . . .Constitutional rights."

LETTER FROM GARRY

A letter from Garry to state Department of Corrections Director Jerry Enomoto demanding an explanation for the August 18 incident discloses that Ms. Richartz, 40, was denied permission to telephone him or the state Public Defender and that "because of this abuse, she was in a state of shock and, as a matter of fact, she is under medication at the present time for the type of treatment that she received."

The letter also reveals that Ms. Richartz was told that if she refused to submit to the embarassing strip search, "she would *then be denied permission to visit* any and all prison institutions in the state of California for one year thereafter."

The suit charges the officers had no search or arrest warrants, and that their conduct was beyond their authority.

Ms. Richartz is a longtime acquaintance of Johnny Spain and assisted Garry in his stalwart defense of the 27-year-old BPP member throughout the 16-month San Quentin Six trial which concluded August 12 last year.

(Spain was falsely charged with a variety of conspiracy and murder charges arising out of the August 21, 1971, assassination of Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson at San Quentin Prison. The two life sentences he received — many view Spain as the "scapegoat" of the trial because of his close friendship with Jackson and his history as a progressive prison activist — are currently under appeal and are expected to be overturned.)

It was in connection with Spain's appeals that Ms. Richartz attempted to visit him on August 18. Arriving at Deueul Vocational Institution at 11:55 a.m., she was immediately accosted by the visiting room attendant and told she must submit to the complete body and skin search.

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Southeast Black Press Institute Conference Set For Late October

(Chapel Hill, N.C.) - Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett, president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association (NNPA) — the Black Press Of America — and civil rights attorney Julius L. Chambers, president of the NAACP Legal Defense Funds, will headline a list of newsmakers and newspaper experts participating in the First Annual Conference of the Southeastern Black Press Institute, to be held October 29-30 in the Research Triangle Park, North Carolina.

The Institute is a new research and development center designed to address the needs of Black newspapers in the five states of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and the District of Columbia. It was created in recognition of the 150th anniversary of the Black press.

The Southeastern Black Press Institute seeks to strengthen the Black press in the South.

The Institute is a demonstration project of the Curriculum in African and Afro-American Studies at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill and is funded through a two-year, $250,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foun-

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BLEAK PROSPECTS

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action program could be challenged in the courts on the grounds of "reverse discrimination" if the city fails to come up with specific incidents of past discrimination to justify the high hiring and promotion rate.

Projecting on Oakland's future employment situation, the Employment Development Department's (EDD) annual planning report for 1977-78 concluded:

"Despite increasing employment levels, there will be a continuing surplus of applicants in most fields of work, and competition will remain intense."

While the city's current jobless rate, estimated by the EDD to stand at 9.2 per cent, and drop to 8.4 per cent in 1978, the report said that Oakland's unemployment will run "at a significantly higher level reflecting the city's concentration of job seekers with low skills or little experience."

Estimates place Black unemployment at twice that of the general population. The Black unemployment figures, generally ranging from 20 to 35 per cent, are likely underestimates, experts say, because those who have given up the search for work *seldom are counted, writes Tim Reiterman in the San Francisco Examiner.*

69 PER CENT

State employment officials estimate that 69 per cent of the 40,000 persons seeking job services each year in the city are minorities — and half of those are Blacks.

The Urban League estimates that 23 per cent — almost one in four — of Oakland's Blacks are out of work.

Looking at the people behind the statistics underscores the fallacy of the jobless stereotype of shiftless, unqualified, ne'er-do-wells with frittered away educational opportunities and bad work histories.

There's no denying that Blacks are the hardest hit segment of the Oakland population. With 77,830 men and women, Blacks comprise about 43 per cent of the work force, according to the state. And predominantly Black areas are bearing the highest unemployment burden.

While the city's overall unemployment rate is 11.5 per cent, down from 14 per cent a year ago, West Oakland's is 21 per cent, East Oakland is 15 per cent and North Oakland's is 14.5 per cent.

In human terms, East Oakland's 15 per cent unemployment translates to 5,400 unemployed persons, the largest of any area of Oakland.

Why is Black unemployment higher than that of other racial groups?

Some say entrenched institutional racism is the blame. Some say poor quality schools are to blame. Some say business, industry and government share the blame.

Some say no one is to blame, no more than the weatherman can be blamed for rain. Many people in positions of responsibility — or those subject to political winds — profess ignorance of the causes.

Elaine Brown, chairperson of the Black Panther Party, blames the high rate of Black unemployment on racism in the business community, inferior education in the city's schools and failure of the business community to accept reasonable programs to introduce Black youths to the job market.

"They have been trained to break down an M16, but not to operate a computer," Elaine said.

She added that she doesn't see much business community cooperation yet for Mayor Wilson's Hire Oakland program, but she said the Black mayor's mere presence represents hope for Blacks.

"The very fact that he even brought forward a Hire Oakland program and is working diligently to open doors is good," she said. "But that's the most he can do because the doors belong to them (the business community)."

The BPP vice-president said there are at least 5,000 jobs at stake in a "delicate balance" between Hire Oakland advocates and developers of the City Center regional shopping complex. The Center is seen as a key in the revitalization of downtown Oakland.

Elaine and others from Oakland went to Sacramento and won support from the Brown administration for a speedup for construction of the Grove-Shafter Freeway — a must if the Center is to succeed.

"The business community must agree that all the jobs in City Center must go to the unemployed Oakland community," she says. "We'll do everything in our power to stop that freeway if they even look like they don't want to give up those jobs."

"The population of Oakland is 35 per cent Black, so unemployment is disproportionately large among Blacks," claims Bill Becker, manager of the state's employment service in Oakland. "Why this is so, I don't know. I can't say it's discrimination.

"Of the placements we make, 75 per cent are minority. And the employers are well aware of affirmative action and have programs.

But Pat Hicks, job training project director for the Urban League here, said the law is one thing but the reality often is another.

"I think the game of trying to get around affirmative aciton is very sophisticated," Hicks said. "They say they are intending to find someone, but can't find one."

She said many businesses stall on reaching affirmative action goals because they're looking for a "super Black," someone with talents above and beyond those required of a White.

Or, she said, businesses make excuses to disqualify Blacks, such as saying the candidate didn't look right, didn't impress the interviewer, wasn't aggressive enough or wouldn't blend in well with the staff.

The EDD report outlined several occupational trends in Alameda County:

- About 16,000 jobs will be created in the county through 1978, more than half of them in trade and services.
- Healthy job growth is expected among professional and technical workers.
- As a result of retail trade growth, including restaurants and drinking establishments, jobs in food service will increase moderately.
- Job gains for blue-collar workers will be far fewer than for white-collar workers.

"Because of technological advances, as well as rising competition for almost all jobs, emphasis is currently on high levels of skills, appropriate experience, and/or better formal preparation and training," the report said.



There are no immediate signs that the current Black unemployment situation will improve.

Demand F.B.I., C.I.A. Files

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Huey's. It is also known that Du Clot aided the Oakland police in an illegal search of Huey's apartment the evening he was arrested on false murder charges.

DuClot has already testified for the prosecution in the related trial of Black Panther Party member Robert Heard and is listed as a prosecution witness against Huey.

Yet, Arne has stifled all attempts to obtain government files on DuClot.

Arguing for the government, Deputy U.S. Attorney John Barg feebly maintained that there was no justification in releasing the documents.

A motion by aspiring Alameda County Assistant District Attorney Tom Orloff to "intervene" on Barg's behalf was denied by Judge Lindsey. Orloff responded by openly pouting throughout the hearing.

Orloff suffered a prior setback earlier in the day when Judge Arne modified his discovery decision, ordering the gaunt D.A. to turn over documents related to his conversations with potential prosecution witnesses.

Orloff had tried to sidestep the discovery order by claiming he took no notes as he "coached" the witnesses. He will now have to provide the defense with this key information.

At the hearing's end, Judge Lindsey said he would make his ruling before the week's end.



HUEY P. NEWTON

NARROW RULING ON CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1974 POSSIBLE

WILL SUPREME COURT DUCK SWEEPING BAKKE DECISION?

(Washington, D.C.) - Less than one week after it heard arguments in the controversial Bakke case, the U.S. Supreme Court last Monday indicated it may be considering issuing a narrow ruling on civil rights grounds, rather than the sweeping, historic Constitutional decision many have expected.

In a one-line order — which many court observers identified as a potentially pro-Bakke stance, although with significantly less magnitude than a far-reaching decision affecting all affirmative action and minority admissions programs — the nation's high court said:

"Each party to this [Bakke] case is directed to file within 30 days a supplemental brief discussing Title VI [6] of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as it applies to this case."

In the original trial, the court upheld the claims of Alan Bakke, now a 37-year-old engineer at Ames Laboratory in Sunnyvale, California, that, although "better qualified," he was rejected from the University of California at Davis medical school in 1973 and 1974 because he was White and the university administered admissions reserving 16 of 100 openings solely for minorities.

The trial court ruled in Bakke's behalf, contending that the admissions program at U.C. Davis represented "reverse discrimination" and thus violated:

(1) The "equal protection" clause of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution;

(2) The privileges and immunities clause of the California constitution; and

(3) The anti-discrimination provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

On direct appeal, the California Supreme Court chose to ignore the second and third grounds, upholding Bakke solely on the basis of the 14th Amendment.

Title VI reads:

"No person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subject to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance."

The 110-year-old 14th Amendment reads:

"No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law."





Over 400 people lined up to attend the U.S. Supreme Court hearing on Bakke, which could have a disastrous effect on Black access to higher education.

Should the Supreme Court duck the Constitutional question and confine its ruling to Title VI, it would throw the hot-potato into Congress' lap, where an amendment to the Civil Rights Act in favor of affirmative action would be hard to achieve.

Earlier, on Wednesday, October 12, a crowd of some 400 jam-packed the Supreme Court chambers to hear oral arguments in the Bakke case.

Former Watergate prosecutor and Harvard law professor Archibald Cox, representing the U.C. Board of Regents — whose status, many feel, was used by U.C. to add weight to a calculated weak defense — told the high court that special admissions quotas was the only workable method to overcome past injustice.

"There is no racially blind method of selection that will enroll today more than a trickle of minority students in the nation's colleges and professions," Cox argued.

"These are the realities."

Solicitor General Wade McCree, Jr., representing the Justice Department as a friend of the court, urged the court to uphold race-conscious programs.

"To be blind to race today is to be blind to reality," McCree, who is Black, said.

When asked by Black Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, "Don't underprivileged people have some rights?" Reynold Colvin, representing Bakke, began to say, "They certainly have the right. . ."

"To eat cake," Marshall interjected acidly.

A few days before the 12th, the lawyer representing a woman student in a case similar to Bakke's, urged that Justice Marshall disqualify himself from the hearing, *not because he was Black, but because he once represented the NAACP, which had filed a friend of the court brief supporting affirmative action.*

Meanwhile, over 500 students burned copies of the *Daily Californian* on U.C. Berkeley campus last week after the newspaper, in a 4 to 3 vote, decided to support Bakke.

N.A.A.C.P. Gives Top Priority To Defense Of Indicted Georgia Black Officials

(Mayfield, Ga.) - The NAACP has assigned top priority to assisting 11 Black officials in an anti-poverty program here who were indicted by a federal grand jury on charges that they conspired to misuse $90,000 in public funds.

The case is considered to have the utmost importance in maintaining the morale of Southern Blacks involved in community development, a NAACP spokesman said last week.

The NAACP charges that the federal government has joined hand-in-hand with local White bigots to harass and intimidate a majority Black population.

A statement from the NAACP reads: "For Black residents of the country, the implications of the case exceeds the cruelty and unjust nature of the indictments. Involved are immense political and economic issues that are crucial to the future of Black progress throughout Georgia, and even the South."

The eleven Black officials were employees of East Central Committee for Opportunity, Inc., an aggressive and innovative community development program serving Hancock County, Georgia. Hancock County is less than 200 miles from Plains, home of President Jimmy Carter, and is one of the poorest regions for Black people in the South.

Despite being 75 per cent of the population in the county, Black people held no elective office before 1966. Now 16 of 18 county offices are held by Blacks, reports the *New York Times*. Much of this progress can be attributed to John McCown, former director of the East Central Committee.

McCown, who was killed in a plane crash on January 28, 1976, was accused of diverting a $4,300 check which was slated to go toward construction of a building. In all, an initial Internal Revenue Service (IRS) audit allegedly turned up $281,000 in "questionable" costs, but this figure has been reduced to $90,000.

More than 50 pretrial motions have been filed in the case and the NAACP contends that by the time the issue is resolved, the East Central Committee, once a showcase of Black advancement through civil rights struggle, will be effectively destroyed.

The community development corporation had once established a $1.6 million network of community business ventures. All

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MOBILIZATION FOR SURVIVAL SPONSORS ANTI-NUKE TEACH-INS



Nuclear test blast.

(New York, N.Y.) - The Mobilization for Survival, a coalition of 49 anti-nuclear organizations, is currently sponsoring teach-ins and speak-outs on campuses and in communities across the country from October 15 through November 15 as part of a growing grassroots movement against the spread of nuclear weapons and to protest massive armament expenditures in the face of skyrocketing unemployment.

In its newsletter, *A Call To Action*, Mobilization declares:

"Our purpose is to take up once again the struggle for a nuclear policy which accords with the requirements of sanity and survival. While our cities decay, while the environment deteriorates while the plight of the unemployed, the old, the young, the poor and the sick is forgotten, money which could be devoted to genuine needs goes instead to the development of more. . .murderous weapons systems. . ."

Mobilization points out that *despite detente*, nuclear test ban treaties, continuing SALT talks, and President Carter's call for a total test ban and zero nuclear weapons, there has still not been a single nuclear weapon eliminated by negotiated agreement.

Mobilization has called for an end of all production, testing, and possession of nuclear weapons by any nation.

Despite Carter's campaign vow to defuse the nuclear arms race, the best known of his nuclear decisions is his backing for the funding for the neutron bomb, a major issue being raised by the anti-nuclear coalition. Two days

The anti-nuclear coalition is also protesting the substantial increase in unemployment which goes hand-in-hand with the increased development of nuclear weapons and nucler power. More bombs will never provide the security of full employment, Mobilization affirms.

Both nuclear weapons and nuclear power are "capital intensive," meaning they depend on expensive machinery and equipment instead of large amounts of labor.

Jobs in the nuclear industry come primarily from initial plant construction. After that, staff for operating, maintaining, and guarding an individual reactor dwindles to often less than 300 highly trained, technical workers. Nuclear power is good in the long run for employing small numbers of professional scientists and engineers, "technocrats" as they are called.

Solar energy production, anti-nuclear forces point out, will employ many more construction and manufacturing workers, and comparatively fewer highly-trained scientific personnel. □

I.Q. Bias

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

explains the disproportionate number of Black in EMR classes by claimly that "all the factors of adversity which affect the inner city have a relationship to mental retardation."

Included among these factors, the state argues, are poor pre-birth, post-birth and infant care, poor nutrition, poor home environment, lack of intellectual stimulation during the formative years and "perhaps even a poorer genetic pool for all races ghettorized in the inner city."

This last argument by the state smacks of the overtly racist contention that "Blacks are genetically inferior to Whites," propagated by Harvard professor Alfred Jenson and Stanford ideologist William Shockley.

Ironically, the chief defendant in the case, Dr. Wilson Riles, superintendent of Public Instruction for the state of California, is Black. □

Black Press Conference

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dation.

"We hope to strengthen Black communities in the Southeast through cooperative interaction with Black newspapers," said Bernadine Moses, co-director of the project. Cooperation with Black newspaper editors and publishers in the development of staff is a major concern of the Institute. Ms. Moses said the conference will strongly reflect this concern.

Thirteen different workshops geared to the problems faced by the Black newspaper and its community are scheduled at the conference. Workshop topics include: advertising and circulation building; photojournalism; advocacy reporting and editing; and an issues panel focusing on affirmative action, southern Africa, full employment and Black political clout.

The conference site is the Governors Inn, located in the Research Triangle Park on Interstate 40 between Raleigh and Durham. Registration for the conference is $15. Student registration is $10.

Additional information about the conference or the Institute can be obtained by writing: The Southeastern Black Press Institute, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 412 W. Franklin St., Suite 5, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, or by calling (919) 966-4729 or 966-3182. □

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Preference For Vets

(Washington, D.C.) - The Supreme Court last week set aside a lower court's ruling that struck down state laws giving a preference to military veterans who apply for public jobs. All but four states — Arkansas, Mississippi, New Mexico and South Carolina — have some form of veterans' preference.

U.F.W. Appeal

(New York, N.Y.) - United Farm Workers (UFW) President Cesar Chavez has appealed to Mayor Abraham Beame for protection for UFW organizers whose Manhattan offices were firebombed three times in two days last week. Marc Grossman, executive assistant to Chavez, called the firebombing "the most serious threat made against any Chavez workers since the 1973 grape strikes in California."

Navy Hospital Probe

(Washington, D.C.) - A House subcommittee opened an inquiry last week into the state of medical care at the Oakland Naval Hospital, where a staff member contends several deaths occurred because of negligence. The Navy recently released an inspector general's report into conditions at the Oakland hospital where it investigated six deaths. Lieutenant David Crane, a former hospital staff member who resigned under pressure from exposing the conditions at Oak Knoll, contends that the deaths were due to negligent use of equipment and severe staff shortages.

Joanne Little Escapes

(Raleigh, N.C.) - JoAnne Little, who was acquitted after a celebrated murder trial for killing the White jailer who tried to rape her, escaped from the North Carolina Correction Center for Women here last week. Ms. Little, who was returned to prison following her acquittal to serve her original sentence, was suspended from her work release program a few days before her escape, allegedly for reporting late to work.

Nationwide Push Initiated For Responsive Health Care Facilities In The Black Community

(Philadelphia, Pa.) - Throughout the U.S. Black and poor people are pressing forward with demands for decent health care in the face of the rapid deterioration of medical facilities which were supposedly set up to deal with the health needs of Black people.

Hospitals serving Black and poor communities are faltering — badly — and are targets of bitter and unending criticism from Blacks and others. The hospitals are run-down, hard to reach on public transportation and usually have only a few Black doctors. Even within city hospital systems that serve poor and working-class people, Blacks get the worst treatment, the *Guardian* reports.

In New York City last week, over a dozen Black people resigned from the community advisory board of a hospital they said refused to respond to their needs.

In Philadelphia, a long and militant struggle by the Black community and health activists ended in defeat last year when the city's only public hospital closed down.

In St. Louis, a once prestigious Black hospital has deteriorated steadily, a victim of racist funding and other administrative procedures.

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THE DISCRIMINATION LABOR DOESN'T TALK ABOUT

BLACK WORKERS IN WHITE UNIONS

(New York, N.Y.) - More than any other institution, trade unions are the focal point of racial discord in our society. For the unions represent both the new immigrants and older groups who are pulling themselves up the ladder and who perceive their competitive status to be unstable and threatened, *Black Enterprise* magazine reports.

Paradoxically, the unions represent some of the most reactionary and insecure elements in American society as well as the "underclass," which is dispro-





Black workers suffer from the systematic racism practiced by predominantly White trade unions.

portionately Black as well as Chicano and Puerto Rican.

A principal obstacle to a more progressive labor movement in the United States is its unwarranted self-satisfaction and smugness about organizing new categories of workers. The effect is to disregard the interests of those who need protection most — the significant number of the poor who are members of racial minorities.

Thus, unions often constitute roadblocks to the achievement of nondiscriminatory employment practices. The urban migration has brought Blacks face-to-face with a labor movement more firmly established than in the South. The confrontation is with the industrial unions born of a relatively egalitarian organizational philosophy in the 1930's, as well as with the racially exclusionary and conservative AFL unions.

The principal issues involved in disputes between Blacks and the unions are: (1) restrictions on admission to apprenticeship programs jointly administered with employers by both industrial and craft unions; (2) the denial of journeyman cards to qualified Black nonunionists; (3) refusal of admission to membership — even though no union today refers to a formal color bar in its constitutional rules.

(4) The establishment of segregated or auxiliary locals for Blacks; (5) the maintenance of separate lines of progression and seniority districts which prohibit or discourage transfers by Blacks into relatively better paying and more desirable jobs held by Whites; and (6) the absence of Blacks from policymaking elective and appointed positions inside the unions.

These factors are present more than a decade after Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was enacted into law. The limited arsenal provided to minority-group plaintiffs by the 1964 statute and the hostility of the unions have made the problems

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Black Businessmen Seek Economic Parity

(Washington, D.C.) - Black businessmen from across the country and representatives of major corporations and federal government agencies recently gathered in Norfolk, Virginia, for the National Business League's (NBL) 77th annual convention to "devise a viable formula for reaching economic parity for minority business enterprise."



Black businesses are fighting an ongoing battle for survival.

"We are here seeking solutions...not excuses to the serious problem of the pervasive economic disparity of minority business," declared Dr. Berkeley G. Burrell, 10th president of the Washington, D.C.-based NBL.

Burrell outlined a broad program for minority enterprise "to substantially increase its share of productive markets." He added that this direction would mean "broadening the scope of our activities to embrace projects and opportunities that fall beyond the realm of traditional minority projects."

The conference included six workshops which encompassed the transportation industry,

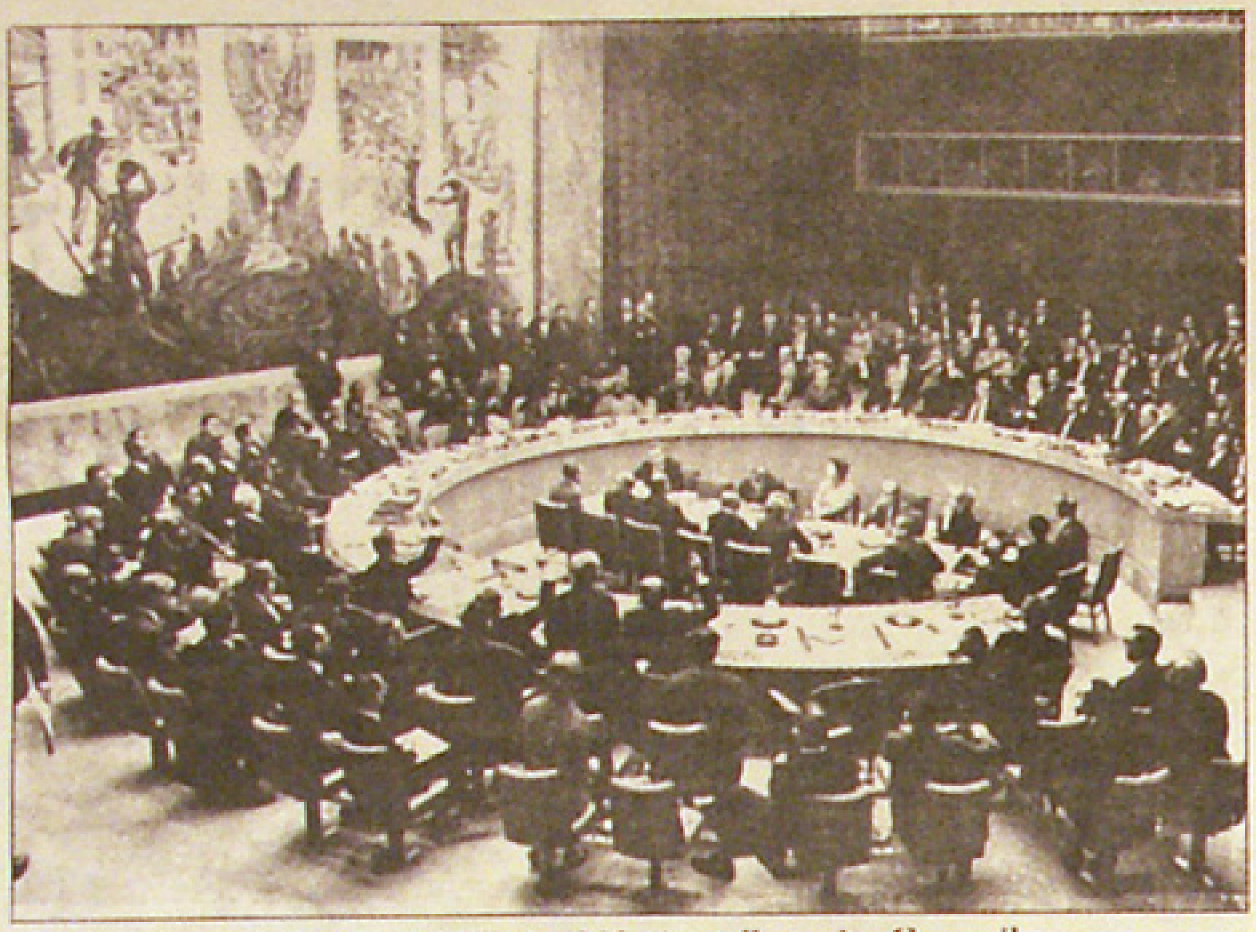
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BIG BUSINESS ATTACKS U.N. VOTING STRUCTURE

MAKING THE WORLD SAFE FOR MULTINATIONALS

(San Francisco, Calif.) - The International Labor Organization (ILO), a branch of the United Nations, is under attack from U.S. big business because its voting structure grants small developing countries the same power as large industrialized countries.

The charge that the U.N. faces "destruction" because of this voting system came from Charles Smith, a Cleveland metalmaker, who has served as one of four American delegates to the ILO. Smith's attack on the U.N. was made before the Sixth Quadrennial International Industrial Conference (IIC) — 600 of the world's most powerful and wealthy men who held four days of secret talks here recently.



Session of United Nations Security Council.

Smith told the 73-nation IIC meeting that ILO votes have been "political" rather than "objective" with a coalition of communist, Arab and other Third World countries participating.

"Each nation, in a format unique among U.N. agencies, sends two delegates from government, one each from employers and labor," Smith said. "In the U.S. delegations that means a *real diversity* of opinion, but many *totalitarian* nations send delegations that are effectually all governmental," Smith alleged. (Emphasis ours.)

Maintaining that the ILO voting structure "bears little resemblance to the real world," Smith complained that the U.S., while it provides 25 per cent of the ILO's budget, has only .74 per cent of the voting strength.

One of the most elite and prestigious gatherings of international capital, the IIC is virtually unknown to the American public. The IIC, held in San Francisco every four years since 1957, is co-sponsored by Stanford Research Institute and a New York think tank, The Conference Board.

The IIC is four years in preparation and its million-dollar budget is made up of contributions from 200 U.S. and Canadian corporations, the *Berkeley Barb* reports.

To the outsider, the conference is a somewhat bizarre affair as it reaches no formal public conclusions. Yet it's informal and private deliberations and discussions seem sufficiently important for busy men like David Rockefeller of Chase Manhattan Bank, Edgar Kaiser, Baron Edmund de Rothschild, and Walter Wriston of Citibank, as well as several hundred other top corporate executives, to take off nearly a week from their hectic schedules.

Ostensibly, the conference seeks to exercise "leadership through private initiative for the benefit of peoples everywhere." Privately, the participants engage in a series of small bull sessions.

In the exclusive Pacific Union Club, the target of a bomb explosion several weeks earlier, David Rockefeller chaired a meeting in the Billard Room on "The International Monetary System." Bankers from several countries including Argentina, Belgium, Colombia, and Italy were in attendance. So was Maurice Granville, chairman of the board of Texaco, and John Love, former governor of Colorado.

The IIC's prime advantage, said David Rockefeller, "is to give leading industrialists from all over the world a chance to meet one another and get together for a period of several days, which I think in itself is very productive."□

Black Business Seeks Economic Parity

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

women in business and international markets, and a "town meeting" on the Small Business Administration (SBA).

Dr. Randolph T. Blackwell, director of the Office of Minority Business Enterprise (OMBE), Richard Hatcher, the Black mayor of Gary, Indiana, and Augustine Marusi, chairman of the National Minority Purchasing Council and chairman of the board of Bordens, Inc., all addressed the conference.

A wide range of resolutions passed at the convention included in part:

•Establishing a national program to revitalize the cities on the model of the Tennessee Valley Authority/Rural Electrification Act;

•Improving the effectiveness of the U.S. Department of Transportation Minority Business Resource Center and expanding this minority business contracting program throughout the Department;

•Creating a minority business management and technical assistance service to ensure that minority businesses produce goods and services to their fullest potential and capacity;

•Implementing affirmative action programs within the major institutions in both the public and private sector;

•Creating more jobs for Black youth through on-the-job training programs in Black businesses; and

•Establishing a national program to expand the employment and training capabilities of Black and minority businesses.

A Mid-Winter NBL Conference will be held early in 1978 to review the Carter administration's economic initiatives, policies and programs regarding Blacks and other minorities.□

BEHIND THE WALLS

C.I.A. Drug Tests

(Vacaville, Calif.) - The California Department of Corrections recently disclosed that the CIA conducted three "top-secret" experiments on 300 inmates at the California Medical Facility here in the 1960's. Dr. T. Lawrence Clanon, Vacaville's superintendent, claimed that neither the prison nor the inmates knew that the experiments were being conducted by the federal spy agency. According to Clanon, the experiment involved:

•A test in 1967-1968 of the learning abilities of "50 to 60" nearly illiterate prisoners who were given a drug, cyclert, a central nervous system stimulant used to treat children with brain damage;

•Administering tranquilizers to 150 inmates in 1968 to test an antidepressant:

End Marion Long-Term Unit

(Marion, Ill.) - The National Committee to Support the Marion Brothers staged a demonstration here recently outside Marion Federal Prison demanding the closing of the facility's long-term control unit. While the protest was going on, Ralph Goldberg of the National Lawyers Guild visited with inmates in the control unit and after rejoining the demonstration, said, "The brothers' spirits are high, but I can tell you this; I have never seen a prison like Marion." One inmate recently took his own life while confined in the unit, where the suicide rate is several times higher than for the general population in any other federal prison.

Indiana Prisoners Win Hunger Strike

(Michigan City, Ind.) - A hunger strike conducted here by prisoners in the Indiana State Prison IDU (lock-up unit) ended recently when state prison officials promised to deal with 10 demands presented to them by inmates. Over 500 prisoners participated in the protests. The inmates' grievances were basic ones such as sanitation, removal of handcuffs and shackles during visits, and others. The prison is under close scrutiny from the federal government and may be the object of a Justice Department lawsuit.

False Charges Dropped Against Virginia Activist

(Richmond, Va.) - Frame-up charges of intent to burglarize and commit grand larceny were dismissed here recently against Thomas C. Wansley, a Black man whose false rape convictions in the early 1960's in Lynchburg, Virginia, inspired a nationwide movement to free him.

Richmond District Court Judge Robert W. Duling dismissed the bogus charges because of a lack of evidence.

The charges stem from a September 3 incident when Wansley's car broke down at 1:30 a.m. in an area police were patrolling heavily on the lookout for the so-called "ski-mask rapist." The "ski-mask rapist" has been charged with several rapes in the Fan District of Richmond, a student area near Virginia Commonwealth University, the state's largest school.

Wansley was on his way to a friend's house when he was stopped by three policemen. The cops, after discovering who Wansley was, told him, "You are the guy everyone used to protest about. Let's see if they will protest for you now."

BURGLARY TOOLS

Wansley was arrested on charges of possession of burglary tools — a three-inch screwdriver and a small pair of pliers — with intent to commit grand larceny.

Within a few days, friends of Wansley raised the $5,000 bond.

Police originally sought to link Wansley to the "ski-mask" rapes. However, the "ski-mask rapist" struck again while Wansley was in jail.

The only evidence produced in court was the screwdriver and pliers. There was no evidence of any break-ins or attempted break-ins in the area where the arrest occurred.

In 1962, Wansley was convicted of raping a White woman in a series of trials in Lynchburg. He was defended by William Kunstler and Phil Hirschkopf in four trials and on various appeals.

The 58-year-old White woman finally identified Wansley as her alleged attacker at the fourth trial saying that she had seen his picture on television and in local papers.

Wansley's first trial, in which he was sentenced to death row, was overturned because no transcript of the trial was made. Others ended in hung juries. □

DECISION BY ATTORNEY GENERAL EXPECTED THIS WEEK

BLACK COPS ASK FOR JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AID IN S.F.P.D. RACISM SUIT

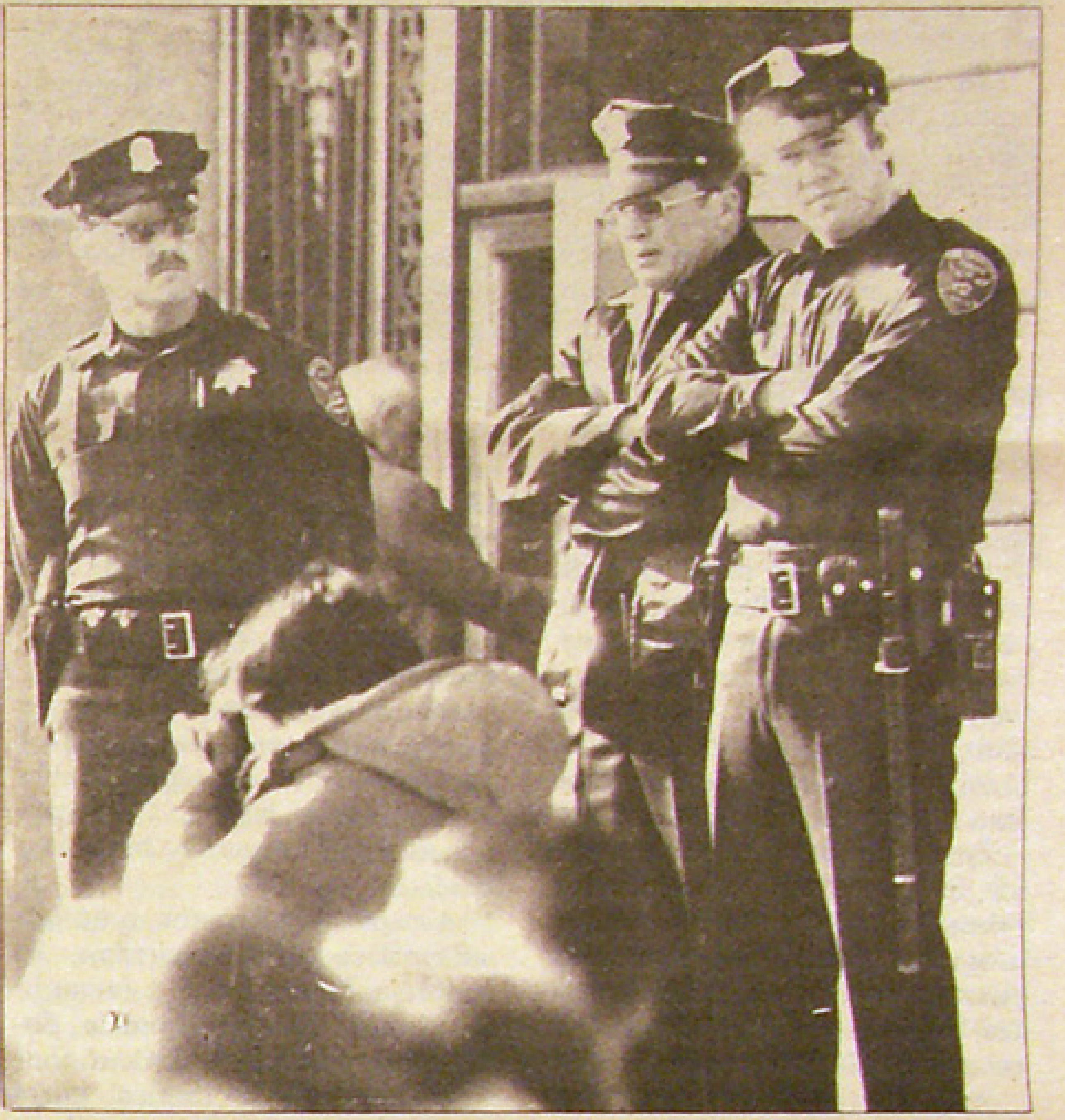
(San Francisco, Calif.) - The predominantly Black Officers for Justice, plaintiffs in a four-year-bias suit against the San Francisco Police Department (SFPD), last week requested that the U.S. Justice Department intervene in the case on their behalf.

The suit charges the SFPD with racial prejudice in recruiting, promoting and treatment of minority police officers.

Attorney Don Pailen, who represented the Justice Department in a similar case against the Chicago Police Department, said last week that the Department's Civil Rights Division has recommended intervention in support of the Officers for Justice. A decision from the office of Attorney General Griffin Bell is expected some time this week.

The Officers for Justice was founded about a decade ago when the majority of the Black officers on the SFPD broke away from the racist Police Officers Association (POA). The 50 members of the minority police officers organization are being represented by Public Advocates attorneys Robert Gnaizda and Lois Salisbury, Assemblyman Willie Brown, NAACP attorney Oliver Jones and attorney Eva Patterson of the San Francisco Lawyers Committee For Urban Affairs.

The POA has intervened on the side of the defendants, which include the San Francisco Civil Service Commission as well as the SFPD.



BPINS photo

Black policemen are constant targets of racial abuse from White cops.

The city of San Francisco has already offered $1.7 million to settle the suit. The bulk of the settlement, $1 million, would be reserved for such activities as recruiting minority officers and training those already on the force, reports the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

The remaining $700,000 would go to minority officers and those minorities and women excluded from the Department due to biased hiring and promotional practices.

U.S. District Court Judge Robert Peckham has already warned

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K.K.K. Store Owner Murders Black N.C. Youth

(Kannapolis, N.C.) - Close to 100 angry protesters marched through the streets of this small community recently to protest the killing of a 22-year-old Black youth, Johnny Lee Morrison, by a White racist store owner.

Morrison was killed on May 31 by Horace Crowe, a White store owner who is known to be a member of the Ku Klux Klan. The Black youth had gone to Crowe's store with friends and a cousin from out of town.

Crowe accuses Morrison's cousin, whom he had never seen before, of owing him six cents. To avoid any trouble, Crowe was given the money, but the White bigot threw the money on the floor.



Protest march against the murder of Johnny Lee Morrison by a White racist store owner.

FRIENDS

As Morrison and his friends were leaving the store, Crowe came to the door with a .38 caliber piston and yelled, "You damn niggers, don't come back in my store no more!"

Crowe then started shooting and hit Morrison once in the head and once in the chest.

After murdering the Black youth, Crowe was released on $5,000 bail the same night. While he was in jail, KKK members guarded his store, fearing reprisals from the Black community.

The youth's mother, Mrs. Ollie Morrison, commented on the march and rally, "This is my first time being in something like this. I want to see justice done. If we sit back, we won't get justice." □

Weak Defense In Bakke Case

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2
endorse them as a way of laying the groundwork for a more just society.

America must make quality health care available at an affordable cost to every citizen, irrespective of living place. Yet finding and educating physicians who want to practice in inner-city ghettos, barrios and on Indian reservations is no easy matter.

Affirmative action programs offer a partial solution to this problem. Experience shows that, more often than not, newly trained physicians wind up practicing in communities that somewhat resemble the place of their own origin. Since the need is so desperate in poorer areas, any reasonable measure warrants support that would afford minority students a better chance to obtain a medical education that they can take home with them.

Given this overwhelming need for, as well as the sheer appropriateness of, affirmative action programs, I have been genuinely puzzled by the course taken by the regents in defending the program at U.C.-Davis.

Why, for instance, did they base their case on grounds almost certain to lose in state courts? Why, on losing in California, did they choose to appeal their hopeless case to the U.S. Supreme Court?

Possible answers become clearer on close examination — answers that stain the university's honor.

The regents' chief error was in attempting to defend affirmative action at Davis as an isolated, free-standing program, omitting any reference to U.C.'s poor record of serving minorities over the past years.

Having failed to provide historical justification, the regents should not have been surprised when the California Supreme Court found that quotas for minorities, or for any special group, clearly constitute discrimination against groups not so favored.

A better case could have been made for affirmative action at U.C.-Davis — a much more honest case — that would have probably led to a quite different ruling.

For example, the regents could have hung their argument on a 1971 decision by the U.S. Supreme Court known as *Swann vs. Board of Education*.

In that ruling, the city of Charlotte, North Carolina, was required to desegregate its school system by utilizing numerical goals. The opinion by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger held that when past discrimination can be proved, special programs that use quotas or numerical guidelines are "a useful starting point" — and thus Constitutional — as a means to remedy prior injury.

Had they followed this course, the regents would have had no difficulty demonstrating that injustices had indeed occurred in California. (One example: At the time that the 26-year-old medical school at the University of California at Los Angeles instituted an affirmative action program in 1971 it had graduated only two Black doctors.)

With this admission on the table, the case would have turned on whether U.C.-Davis' program qualified as a "starting point."

But lawyers for U.C. never even cited *Swann vs. Board of Education*. When, predictably enough, they lost in California courts, the regents had two choices:

Accept the judgment, redesign affirmative action programs so that race becomes only a factor in admission, not an absolute determinant, and then declare that henceforth any numerical goals would be "starting points" to correct past abuses.

Appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, clearly a foredoomed course.

Many Americans concerned about broadening minority opportunities were appalled when U.C. made the second choice. They realized that a pro-Bakke decision at the highest level would cripple or destroy affirmative action programs not only in education but in business and government as well.

Though apprised of these fears, the regents plowed ahead, knowing full well that the best defense for affirmative action could not be made before the U.S. Supreme Court because it had never been offered at lower judicial levels.

U.C. has hired Archibald Cox to deliver oral arguments in Washington. As a former U.S. solicitor general and as a former Watergate special prosecutor, Cox is certainly no stranger before the U.S. Supreme Court. Indeed, once before his vaunted reputation for integrity had made him the choice of those who sought to hide their own misdeeds behind the cloak of Cox's personal probity.

Thus I can only wonder about the real reason that the regents have decided to press forward with this ill-argued case. It has already been found wanting, and another defeat would have near-calamitous results for minorities. Was this, just possibly, the plan all along? Has Cox unwittingly become a stalking horse once again?

A cynic once defined the golden rule as meaning, "he who has the gold makes the rules." Those who are deeply concerned about equality of opportunity in medical education realize that there are many subtle ways to "make the rules."

Because they chose a route doomed to fail, these are not honorable days for the prince regents of the U.C. fiefdom. □

Johnny Spain's Visitor Strip Searched

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5
Taken into a side room by two matrons, the lawsuit charges:

"Every portion of plaintiff's [Ms. Richartz'] body was exhaustively examined including, but not limited to, the vagina, the return, pubic hair, head hair, behind and in the ears, the nostrils, in and around the breasts, the armpits and the toes. Plaintiff was made to grab her ankles, spread her legs, cough and grunt. Every piece of clothing every document and paper in plaintiff's possession was meticulously scrutinized."

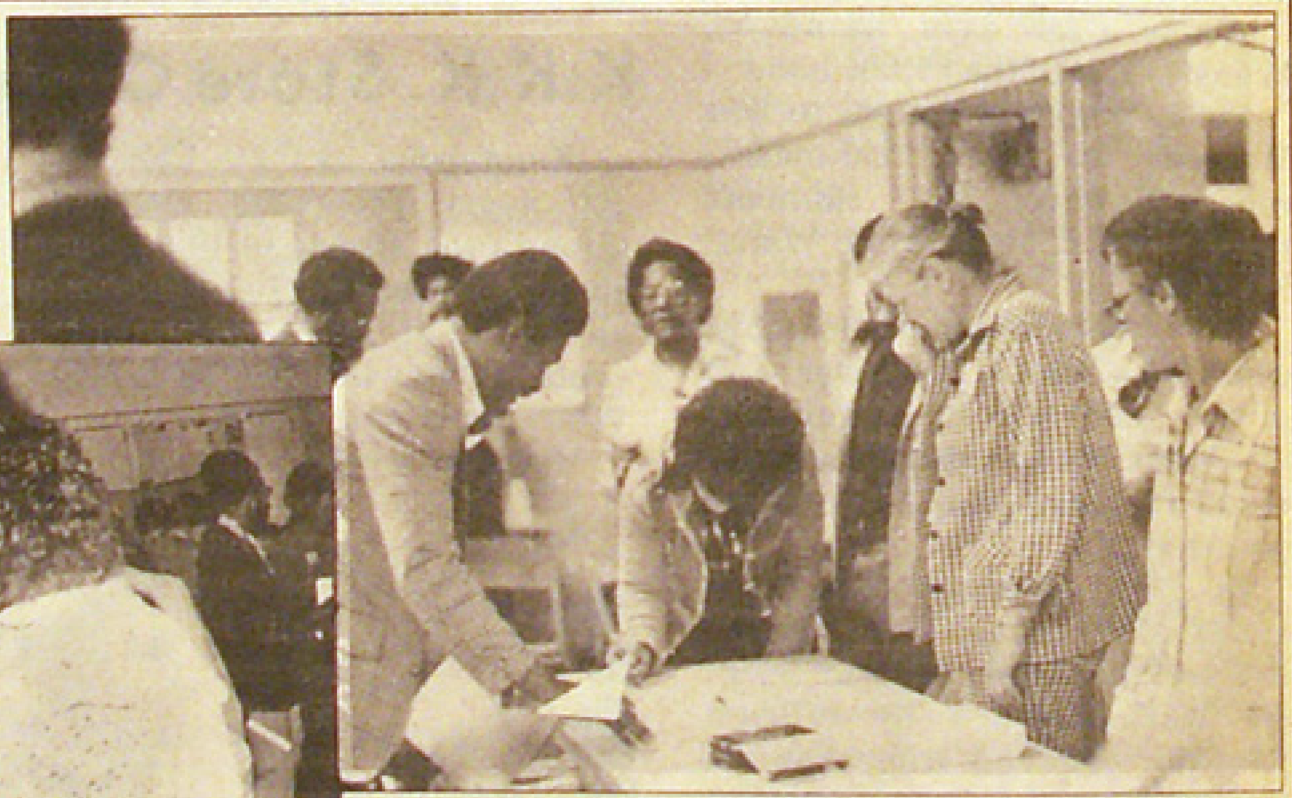
Commenting on the strip search, Ms. Richartz told THE BLACK PANTHER, "Those bitches seemed to enjoy it."

On August 29, Garry received a letter from Ray Walker, Tracy's associate superintendent for adminstration and the man who approved the search, lamely claiming that unidentified "sources believed to be reliable" told the prison staff that Ms. Richartz would attempt to smuggle drugs/narcotics into the prison during her next visit with Spain.

Of course, no drugs were found in Ms. Richartz possession.

"It is unfortunate that we have not discovered a more elegant means for conducting body searches," Walker contemptuously remarked in the letter. □

O.C.C.U.R. Holds Board Elections





(Oakland, Calif.) - The Oakland Concerned citizens for Urban Renewal (OCCUR), the city's official citizens' participation group, held its annual elections last Thursday for a new Board of Directors.

Approximately 110 people from all parts of the city turned out to elect 21 new Board members. Following the vote on the entire Board, Marie Converse was elected first vice-president; Anita Williams, second vice-president; and Ed Adkins, treasurer.

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

Huey P. Newton

"Rebuilding"

This section of the chapter "Rebuilding" from Revolutionary Suicide *by Black Panther Party founder and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton contains one of the very first speeches given by Huey following his release from prison in August, 1970 — a deep, moving address delivered at the plenary session in Philadelphia for the Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention.*

People were expecting a lot of me, and I worked hard on the speech.

In the meantime, the Philadelphia police were determined to prevent the conference from taking place. A few days before it was scheduled to begin, they raided the Black Panther Party headquarters and arrested most of the comrades.

In a strong show of unity, the community came together within hours, reopened the offices, handled the telephones, and went ahead with arrangements for the conference. This community was living proof that we can never bring about the revolution without the people.

On the other hand, I was disturbed by much of what I saw at the Philadelphia session. I tried in my speech to make some contribution to the people's understanding and the advancement of their consciousness. What I wanted to show was that Black people and other minorities in this country had been betrayed by the American Constitution, the legal foundation of government.

I stressed that the United States of America came into being at a time when the nation comprised a narrow strip of land on the eastern seaboard and whose population was small and homogeneous both racially and culturally. The economic system then was different, too — essentially agricultural. A small population and fertile land meant that people were able to advance according to their motivation and ability. In this way, democratic capitalism flourished in the new nation. Then I went on to say:

"The following years were to see this new nation rapidly develop into a multilimbed giant. The new nation acquired land and spread from a narrow strip on the eastern seaboard to cover almost the entire continent. The new nation acquired a population to fill this newly acquired land. This population was drawn from the continents of Africa, Asia, Europe, and South America.

"Thus a nation conceived by homogeneous people of a small number and in a small area grew into a nation of a heterogeneous people, comprising a large number and spread across an entire continent. This change in the fundamental characteristics of the nation and its people substantially changed the nature of American society.

"Furthermore, the social changes were marked by economic changes. A rural and agricultural economy became an urban and industrialized economy, as farming was replaced by manufacturing. The democratic capitalism of our early days became caught up in a relentless drive to obtain profits until the selfish motivation for profit eclipsed the unselfish principles of democracy.


HUEY P. NEWTON during visit to Oakland Community School.

"Thus 200 years later we have an overdeveloped economy which is so infused with the need for profit that we have replaced *democratic capitalism with bureaucratic capitalism.* The free opportunity of all men to pursue their economic ends has been replaced by constraints (confinement) placed upon Americans by the large corporations which control and direct our economy. They have sought to increase their profits at the expense of the people, and particularly at the expense of the racial and ethnic minorities....

We find evidence for majority freedom and minority oppression in the fact that even while the early settlers were proclaiming their freedom, they were deliberately and systematically depriving Africans of their freedom....

Generation after generation of the majority group have been born, they have worked, and they have seen the fruits of their labors in the life, liberty; and happiness of their children and grandchildren. Generation after generation of Black people in America have been born, they have worked and they have seen the fruits of their labors in the life liberty, and happiness of the children and grandchildren of their oppressors, while their own descendants wallow in the mire of poverty and deprivation, holding only to the hope of change in the future.

HOPE

"This hope has sustained us for many years and has led us to suffer the administrations of a corrupt government. At the dawn of the twentieth century this hope led us to formulate a civil rights movement in the belief that this government would eventually fulfill its promise to Black people. We did not recognize, however, that any attempt to complete the promise of an eighteenth-century revolution in the framework of a twentieth-century government was doomed to failure. The descendants of that small company of original settlers of this land are not among the common people of today, they have become a small ruling class in control of a worldwide economic system.

"The Constitution set up by their ancestors to serve the people no longer does so, for the people have changed. The people of the eighteenth century have become the ruling class of the twentieth century, and the people of the twentieth century are the descendants of the slaves and dispossessed of the eighteenth century. The Constitution set up to serve the people of the twentieth century now serves the ruling class of the twentieth century, and the people of today stand waiting for a foundation of their own life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness.

TO BE CONTINUED

Hilarious Play By Oakland Community School Children

"THE FORGOTTEN HALLOWEEN" EXPOSES HISTORICAL ERROR

(Oakland, Calif.) - The children of the Oakland Community School put on their first performance of the 1977-78 school year last Sunday, an hilarious play with a timely message entitled *The Forgotten Halloween.*

Written and produced by the children, *The Forgotten Halloween* provided a rare insight into the history of ''All Hallows Eve,'' begun as a harvest festival in autumn thousands of years ago.

Jackie Logan, a student in Level 7, introduced the play by explaining that in ancient times, the Druids — a group of self-made priests who lived in Europe — had the superstitious belief that ghosts, witches and other spirits came out to harm people on All Hallows Eve. It was at this same time of the year that people celebrated the harvesting of crops.

The farmers, Jackie continued, did not understand why sometimes there would be a good harvest and sometimes there would not. Science, as we know it today, had not been explained to all of the people, and as a result, the superstition of the Druids about All Hallows Eve became a part of history.

Describing the modern day practice of ''trick or treat,'' Jackie explained that this custom developed from the belief that on All Hallows Eve the ''spirits'' were let loose in the form of howling winds, thunder, lightning and imagined sounds said to be the voices of the dead.

Consequently, in order to stop the ''spirits'' from entering a house, a gift or sacrifice was left outside the door. The superstitions of the people led them to view the change of the seasons around harvest time, in late fall, as a threatening and dangerous time.

Then, Jackie noted, ''Often history has been clouded to protect the real evildoers — those who kept food and shelter from the people and gave them little or no benefit from the crops they worked so hard to harvest. We want to focus on that time long ago when people called landowners wanted the land and its crops for themselves.''

Sir Glutton, convincingly portrayed by seven-year-old Gregory Lewis, was the main character in the play, a greedy landowner who ruins the real meaning of All Hallows Eve.

As the play opens, Sir Glutton's soldiers interrogate an old man and his wife — played by Level 6 students Cherrie Elliott and Carter Wade — who are hiding two rebels — Level 6 students Rona Means and Ericka Brown — seeking to overthrow Sir Glutton.

The landowner's greed is exemplified by the captain of the soldiers, Derek Hudson, who notices that the old man and woman have food in their house. ''You're not supposed to have food,'' he says accusingly. ''Where did you get it?''

After the soldiers leave, taking the food with them, the rebels thank the old man and woman for hiding them. At this point, the couple's children announce that they are going to join with the rebels.

Scene II is set in the castle of Sir Glutton, where ''all about him are the signs of greediness — an over excess and abundance of everything imaginable,'' Jackie explained. The audience rolls with laughter as Sir Glutton talks with his soldiers, while his wife, played by Level 6 student Terrie Elliott, consumes everything in sight, including one of the soldier's swords. (''My that was delicious,'' Glutton's wife said. ''What was it?'' ''It's called soldier's sword,'' the captain replied.)

Then, Sir Glutton orders the captain to go into the valley and collect more taxes from the people and take all of their food.

Meanwhile, in the valley, the people are working the land, receiving nothing for their work, except more work. The captain of the soldiers approaches the people and informs them that they must pay more taxes — a new tax on the air they breathe!

One of the village men declares that he will not pay another tax. Then, the rebels arrive and proclaim that the time has come for the people to take over the land.

Next, Sir Glutton, his wife and the soldiers arrive. When the greedy landowner demands the tax money, the people refuse to pay it and capture him, his wife and the soldiers. The soldiers join ranks with the people, and the play ends with the villagers celebrating their freedom.

Following the play, which kept the large audience in the Oakland Community Learning Center auditorium in laughter from beginning to end, all the children in the school gathered on stage to sing ''Harvest of the World,'' featuring 10-year-old Richard Littlejohn as soloist.

Next, Level 7 student Gregory Wilson came on stage for the ''commercial'' break. He introduced five of his ''friends,'' each of whom he presented with a solution for their distinct ''problems.''

To the Mummy, Louanna Williams, Gregory gave ''Kill The Funk Foot Powder.'' Dracula, played by Mai Huggins, received a bottle of ''Polluted Mouth Wash.'' For Wolf Man, portrayed by Dee Dee Burks, there was a tube of ''Western Corduroy Toothpaste.'' Next, Jessica Davis, as Frankenstein, was given a bottle of ''Creature Deodarant.'' Finally, Derek Hudson, as ''Darth Vadar'' from the popular movie ''Star Wars,'' received a bottle of ''Make Up Face.''

The authentic costumes in which the children were dressed, as well as the excellent make-up of the five ''creatures,'' added to the impact and enjoyment of the program.

In the finale, the older children of the School, Levels 5, 6 and 7, sang an original song entitled ''One Note Samba.''

The Forgotten Halloween was typical of Oakland Community School performances, educational and entertaining, providing those who saw it with a memorable experience. □

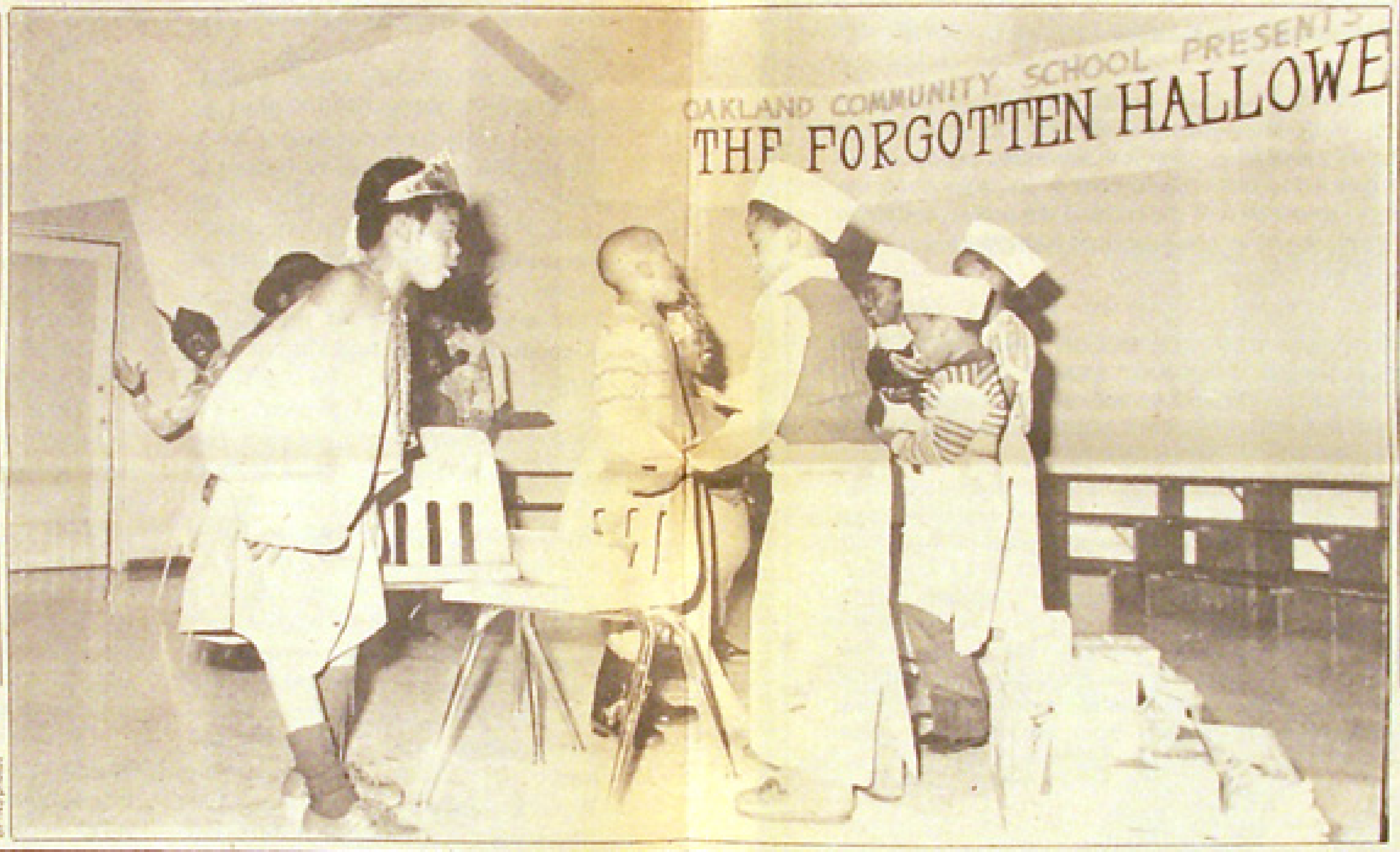








Children of the Oakland Community School put on their first performance of the year last Sunday, presenting an hilarious play, The Forgotten Halloween.

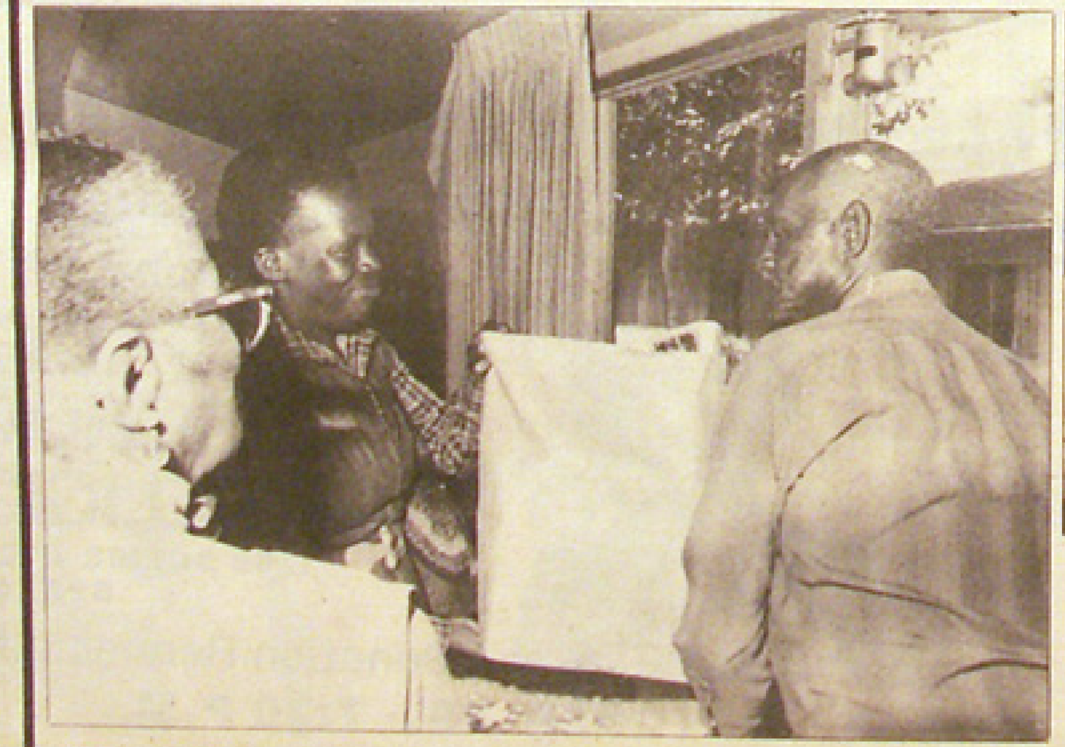






The play The Forgotten Halloween *demonstrated the insight and creativity of students at the Oakland Community School.*

Oakland Seniors Receive 200 Bags Of Free Groceries From S.A.F.E. Program





Senior citizens in Oakland were given a very pleasant surprise last week when the SAFE (Seniors Against A Fearful Environment) Program distributed 200 bags of free groceries to Palo Vista Gardens residents at 1100 64th Avenue and at Amos Temple Baptist Church.



THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, when ever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

DETAILS SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

SAMORA MACHEL ADDRESSES U.N.

(United Nations) - "The complete liberation of Africa, the elimination of discrimination and apartheid — shadows of the past which are still projected in the present — are the sacred duty of all the African people and of all the peoples of the world."

This was the theme as Mozambican President Samora Machel addressed the U.N. General Assembly October 3.

In his first U.S. visit, Machel emphasized that the world body "must meet the aspirations of the oppressed peoples and minimize the sacrifices to which they must consent in order to conquer the fundamental right to decide their own destiny," the *Guardian* reports.

In a militant, hour-long speech, the Mozambican liberation leader:

•Reaffirmed support for the armed struggles in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa, while detailing in particular his views of the current British-U.S. proposals for a Rhodesian settlement:

"The Anglo-American proposals," Machel said, "contained many negative points and leave many questions unanswered. However, they can provide a basis for negotiation."

•Hailed last week's elections in Mozambique for local people's assemblies, noting that it was "an unprecedented event in our history, made possible only by our people's victory over Portuguese colonialism and the revolutionary gains won since independence."

Mozambique, he said, is "building a new type of state on the ruins of the colonial state."

•Stated that a Middle East settlement was only possible with "recognition of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to create their own state and by the withdrawal of all Israeli troops and settlers from the Arab territories occupied in 1967."

Reiterating support for the 1975 U.N. resolution terming Zionism a form of racism, Machel noted, "Anti-Semitic racism, with its aftermath of horror, must be buried once and for all. Those who were its victims are today, in many ways, becoming real agents of the resurrection of analogous and equally reprehensible forms of racism."

•Noted that "the present tensions in the world have been brought on essentially by the economic interests and unbridled greed of the international monopolies."

For this reason, he stated, Mozambique is "participating in the struggle of the developing countries for a new international economic order."

In today's world, Machel emphasized, "the contradictions between developed and developing countries cannot be put on a geographical North-South basis. There exists a profound contradiction between exploitation and the people's interests, a contradiction which opposes the oppressed peoples and the colonial powers, the working class and the monopolies, socialism and capitalism."

In discussing southern Africa, President Machel directed particularly sharp fire at the "negative points and unanswered questions" in the British-U.S. plan for Black majority rule in Rhodesia.

"On the one hand," he noted, "the colonial power [Britain] seeks, in the phase of transition toward independence, a concentration of powers the like of which it never had during the whole colonial period and does not guarantee the immediate participation of Zimbabweans in the exercise of power.

"On the other hand, the proposals maintain intact the whole state apparatus of the illegal [Ian Smith] regime and clearly show excessive concern with the protection of the rights of the settlers," Machel emphasized, as did all five frontline states at their recent meeting in Maputo, the demand for the "dismantling of the rebel [Rhodesian army with its mercenaries and puppets, its shocktroops of racism, which is the instrument of permanent aggression against independence."

Machel also reminded the delegates of the brutal attacks the Rhodesian army is currently launching against Mozambique.

"This is the army which destroyed Mapai," he recalled. "This is the army which murdered in cold blood 800 defenseless refugees at Nyazonia; this is

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24



SAMORA MACHEL, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

MOZAMBICAN PRESIDENT

Exclusive Interview With Samora Machel

The following exclusive interview with esteemed Mozambican President Samora Machel was conducted by Ruth Mintor for Africa News.

PART I

Question: What is the Mozambican response to the newest Anglo-American proposals for a settlement in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)?

MACHEL: The recent Anglo-American proposals for a solution to the situation in Zimbabwe present serious limitations. On the one hand, the colonial power seeks, in the phase of transition towards independence, a concentration of powers the like of which it never had during the whole colonial period, and does not guarantee immediate participation of Zimbabweans in the exercise of power.

On the other hand, the proposals maintain intact the whole state apparatus of the illegal regime and clearly show excessive

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SAMORA MACHEL with militant Mozambican children.

Interview With Samora Machel

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

concern with the protection of the rights of the settlers...

We demand the dismantling of the rebel army with its mercenaries and puppets, its shock troops of racism, which is the instrument of permanent aggression against independent Africa. Its dismantling is a necessary condition for the guarantee of *peace and stability in independent Zimbabwe.*

Those who think that they can use puppet troops for protection of Whites in Zimbabwe are mistaken. History shows, and our own experience confirms, that it is these elements, initiated by the occupier in the school of terrorism, who, at the end of the occupation, turn against their former masters and carry out the most barbarous acts against them.

Finally, we point out the profoundly anti-democratic character of the attempt to impose rigid immutable clauses which will remain in force for eight years after independence. They constitute grave limitations to the full sovereignty of the people of Zimbabwe.

The recognition of the principle of national independence, the determination of the period in which it should occur, as well as the principle of universal elections contained in the same proposals, will enable us to make progress toward the solution of the problem. In the same way, Great Britain's acceptance of responsibility in the process, the acceptance of the principle of basing the future army of Zimbabwe on the liberation forces, and the participation of the international community in the process, also merit emphasis.

However, the immediate removal of Ian Smith, head of the racist, minority government, is clearly a condition for the success of all efforts...

The Anglo-American proposals contain many negative points and leave many questions unanswered. However, they provide a basis for negotiations. This was the conclusion arrived at at the last meeting of the frontline Heads of State, which took place in Maputo.

Q: Please clarify how much progress has been made toward unifying of the armed forces of Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU). Do the forces with rear bases in Zambia and those with your bases in Mozambique collaborate?

MACHEL: It is the desire of all of us that there be only one army in Zimbabwe. We admit that there be various parties, as in the United States there are various parties. But the army in the United States is only one.

We know that in Western so-called democracies, in which there are many parties (as in the Federal Republic of Germany or England itself), the army is only one.

That is why we insist that the army (in Zimbabwe) be unified. The army is the symbol of national unity. And being the symbol of national unity, it cannot be fragmented. It is impossible. Once fragmented this means we are retreating to a state of primitivism — tribal armies, feudal armies. Each feudal lord had his army. We have already gone beyond that.

The army today is to guarantee tranquillity and permit the development of the country. That is the job of the army. Also to participate in national reconstruction. Divided, it is impossible to carry out its essential tasks of security, tranquillity, peace, maintenance of order, and maintaining people's confidence.

In this respect the steps already taken have been positive. There is already a platform around which the two armies may unite — a secure platform.

It was first necessary that the top leadership itself understand and promote the necessity of this unity, thus making possible the unification of the army. This part already is understood and carried out by the leadership at the top.

In the second place, the officials of the two armies must assume and understand the importance of this. An example comes from Ian Smith himself — he has only one army.

PROGRESS

There has been progress in this matter. Further steps are under way and the current process is quite promising, more than in the past. It was more difficult before. The conditions are so favorable now. Yes, logistics are coordinated now.

The ZAPU army is in Zambia. In Mozambique there is no army of ZANU since fighters of ZANU and ZAPU both train in Tanzania and when they come to Mozambique, Mozambique is a transit point. When they come to Mozambique, they are on the way to Zimbabwe. We support them. We are the rear bases, the logistic support. However, there are no forces stationed in Mozambique. The forces that come, that trained outside, come and pass immediately into Zimbabwe. That is where the enemy is.

TO BE CONTINUED

AFRICA IN FOCUS



Mozambique

(Maputo, People's Republic of Mozambique) - FAPLA, the armed forces of the FRELIMO government, recently counterattacked and repulsed several attacks made by Rhodesian troops on three Mozambican border areas, *Noticias* newspaper reports. Late last month, forces of the Ian Smith regime invaded the town of Jubiao in Gaza province. FAPLA forces inflicted heavy losses on the enemy troops and forced them to retreat. In another battle in Guro County, located in Manica province, FAPLA troops also drove the Rhodesian troops out. As of last week, the district of Mucumbura was under attack from the enemy, and FAPLA forces were launching a counterattack.

Rhodesia

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) - Faced with a mounting financial crisis, the Rhodesian government last week devalued the country's currency. "Finance Minister" David Smith told the Rhodesian "Parliament" that the dollar of the breakaway British colony would be decreased by three per cent against the South African rand and six per cent against all other world currencies, effective immediately. A monthly bulletin published by the Standard Bank of Rhodesia warned that the economy is headed for the rocks unless a settlement is made between the Patriotic Front, which is seeking Black majority rule, and the Smith regime.

Zambia

(Lusaka, Zambia) - Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda last week announced "feed yourself" economic measures created to free the frontline African state from dependence on copper, which is currently in a world price slump. The Zambian president explained that there would be massive reassignment of civil servants from their desks to the land, and all surplus agricultural produce grown by farmers would be exported to earn foreign exchange. All residents of towns will be required to feed themselves from their backyards, Kaunda said, and those without land will have to apply to the government for it.




Zimbabwean citizens confined in "protected" village and Sister JANICE McLAUGHLIN, who was recently deported from Rhodesia.

INTERVIEW WITH NUN EXPELLED FROM RHODESIA

ZIMBABWE GUERRILLAS ORGANIZE INSIDE "PROTECTED" VILLAGES

(New York, N.Y.) - In a Salisbury, Rhodesia, courtroom last month a defendant stated, "I support liberation. . .I support those who fight to bring this about. I support their ends. The government has forced them to adopt the means. In mind and spirit I am inclined to support the freedom fighters."

Sister Janice Anne McLaughlin, a White Maryknoll nun from Pittsburgh, was jailed, held without bail and then deported by the Rhodesian government. She was arrested for working on a report documenting the terrorist practices utilized by the Smith regime against the Black civilian population.

In an interview with the *Guardian* here last week, Sister McLaughlin spoke of the current war situation in Rhodesia and her observations regarding the relationship between the Zimbabwean liberation forces and the people.

Referring to documentation just published by the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Rhodesia, of which she is a member, the missionary said that over a half-million Zimbabweans are now being held in government "protected villages." These barbed-wire-enclosed "strategic hamlets" are meant to prevent villagers from aiding the guerrilla fighters, she said.

The Catholic nun also discussed the ways in which the racist settler regime is preparing the groundwork for imposition of an "internal settlement" — neocolonial power in the guise of "Black majority rule" — and its overwhelming rejection by the Black population.

"Conditions differ a lot between rural and urban areas, but everywhere there is complete racial discrimination," she said. "The Land Tenure Act of 1968 divides the whole country into racial areas. This is especially unjust in rural areas where a few thousand White farmers own half the land area — the other half is where six million Africans live.

"In Salisbury housing is totally

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

30 YEARS TO DIG, 150 MILES LONG

Vietnam Opens "War Tunnels" To Visitors

(Cu Chi, Socialist Republic of Vietnam) - The government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has recently allowed outside visitors to view the incredible tunnel system that took 30 years to dig, stretching 150 miles, that was used to stage attacks which befuddled U.S. and French aggressors throughout the Vietnam war.

The war tunnels in Cu Chi are one, two and three levels underground. It was a twisting complex of tunnels and caverns stretching from Cu Chi toward Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) and the surrounding provincial capitals.

The slippery, humid corridors, about two feet wide and two feet high and blocked with wooden trapdoors at underground intersections, span the history of the whole Vietnam war, starting from the days when the Viet Cong hid from French police.

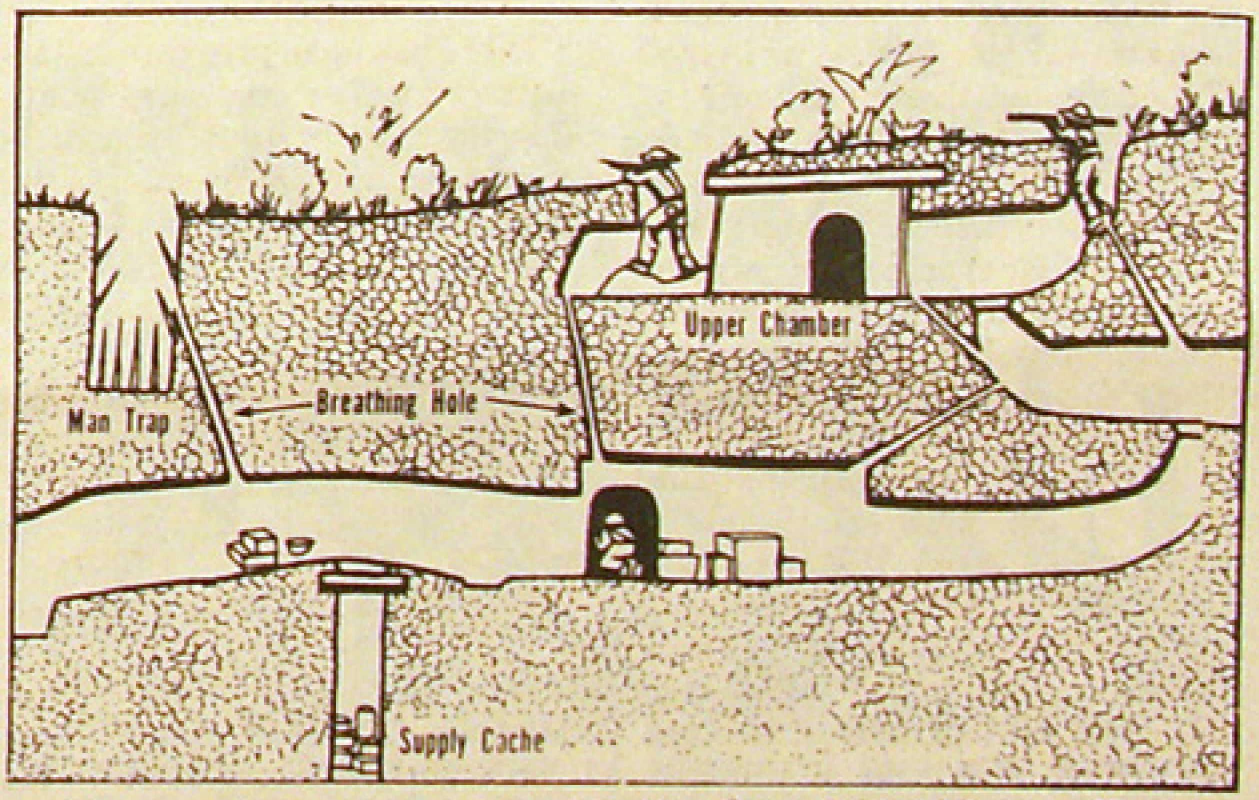


Diagram of tunnel constructed by Viet Cong during Vietnam War.

But it was during the American phase of the war that the system was truly tested, said Capt. Nguyen Thanh Linh, 45, who commanded the Cu Chi Liberation Battalion during 1966.

"As more and more American soldiers arrived to occupy the surface above, the more we extended our system below," said Col. Duong Long Sang, a senior

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P.A.C. SPEECH

"The End To White Minority Rule Can Only Come Through Violence"

The following is Part 2 of a speech by Potlako K. Leballo, acting president of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania, delivered at the U.N.-sponsored World Conference Against Apartheid held in Lagos, Nigeria, August 22 to 26, 1977.

PART 2

Revolutionary as all these pronouncements may be by South African neo-Nazi National Party standards, in the last quarter of the 20th century they simply betray an 18th century, ox-wagon mentality. As poignantly pointed out by the editor of the Johannesburg *Rand Daily Mail*, Allister Sparks, the White establishment "never seems to be able to get ahead of the game, into a position where it is making a concession to pre-empt the next demand."



Azanian children attend dreary, run-down school.

To illustrate his point Sparks wrote: "When the African National Congress (ANC) was first formed 65 years ago it was an extremely moderate organization . . .which almost pleaded for a better deal for middle-class Blacks. The early sixties saw the birth of the more militant and nationalistic PAC. White authority reacted to this by banning both Black nationalist movements. Black nationalism in its turn reacted to that by turning to policies of violence." (*Rand Daily Mail*, July 16, 1977.)

From its inception the PAC showed that all the evils of apartheid-colonialism are rooted in the system itself. The only effective way of dealing with the

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11-Year-Old Girl

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3
gins charged that an "horrendous injustice" had been done to the child, basically because her parents, who do not speak English, signed a form in April, 1975, agreeing that she could be placed in a class for the educable mentally retarded (EMR).

"There is a child sitting before us who has been sorely mistreated," Ericka angrily said. "It's apparent to everyone in the room. We're dealing with a human being here, and I want to see something done for this child," Ericka demanded.

Just last week, testimony began in federal court in San Francisco regarding a lawsuit brought by Black parents who charge that the standard I.Q. tests used to place elementary students in classes for the mentally retarded are biased against Blacks and systematically underestimate the learning ability of Black school children. (See article, page 3.)

A next door neighbor of the child's family served as an interpreter at the Board meeting. When she asked the child's mother if she and her husband had understood that the form they signed allowed their daughter to be placed in an EMR class, the mother angrily replied that she did not.

The mother also said that she did not know that she could withdraw her daughter from the EMR class whenever she wanted.

As a result, nearly three years of the little girl's school years have been wasted. Questioned by Ericka, the child explained that she is in an EMR class with nine other children and consequently has had no opportunity to learn to read or write.

To make matters worse, the child said she doesn't like the school she attends because "the kids like to hit on me." Her voice visibly trembled as she described how she is daily physically abused by children at the school.

The neighbor noted that a recent report card of the little girl described her as "cute and helpful." When Ericka asked her why she is considered "helpful," the child said that during lunch time she serves drinks to the teachers.

It was revealed during the hearing that the Oakland School District (OSD) has apparently taken no steps since 1975 to re-evaluate the child. State law requires that such re-evaluation take place at least every three years, but such a process clearly needs to occur much more often.

Upon the mother's agreement, the appeal for her daughter's transfer to the San Leandro public school system was withdrawn. The Board of Education voted to send a letter to the OSD urging that the child be immediately retested and that she be removed from the school she presently attends because of the physical attacks upon her.



ERICKA HUGGINS, director of the Oakland Community School.

Ericka expressed concern that the little girl's record of being "mentally retarded" might follow her throughout life. It was explained that under federal law such a record may be removed, and Ericka asked that this be explained to the child's mother.

There were five other interdistrict attendance appeals at the Board meeting, all involving parents who live in Oakland who wish their children to attend schools outside of the city. □

World Scope

Sweden

(United Nations, N.Y.) - Responding to persistent calls by developing countries that the industrialized nations of the West write off Third World debts, Sweden announced here last week that it was cancelling more than $200 million owed to it by the governments of eight poor countries. "We are hoping to set an example that will be followed up by other countries," Ola Ullsten, the Swedish minister for International Development, said after the announcement to the U.N.'s General Assembly. Last month, Canada said that it was in the process of cancelling $254 million in debts from developing countries. Sweden wrote off loans to Bangladesh, Botswana, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Tanzania.

Norway

(Oslo, Norway) - Amnesty International (A.I.), the London-based human rights organization, and two Catholic women from Ulster, who founded a pacifist movement in Northern Ireland, won Nobel Peace Prizes here last week. The Nobel committee of the Norwegian parliament awarded the 1977 prize to A.I. for 16 years of efforts to win freedom for "prisoners of conscience" and to abolish torture and the death penalty. The committee belatedly awarded the 1976 prize to Betty Williams, 33, and Mairead Corrigan, 32, for organizing a broad-based movement known as "Peace People," which seeks to end the eight-year-old conflict in their homeland between the ruling Protestant majority and the oppressed Catholic community.

England

(Blackpool, England) - A Conservative Party conference here last week passed overwhelmingly a resolution condemning the "encouragement of interference in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) by outside states." However, Lord Carrington, the Conservative Party leader in the House of Lords, said that his party supported the broad aims and strategy of the U.S.-British peace initiative now under way. The resolution described Rhodesia as a "civilization based on the Western and Christian ethic where the hopes and aspirations of the individuals are of paramount importance."

ENTERTAINMENT

200 CONCERNED CITIZENS ATTEND SPECIAL SCREENING

MILWAUKEE BLACK COMMUNITY ANGERED BY CENSORSHIP OF RICHARD PRYOR SHOW

(Milwaukee, Wisc.) - Over 200 angry Black citizens descended upon WTMJ-TV station here recently for a special screening of the "Richard Pryor Show," which had been arbitrarily censored by station's manager, Rich Herbst. After the screening, the audience, ranging from infants to adults, voiced their overwhelming approval of the segment which was not shown by Herbst.

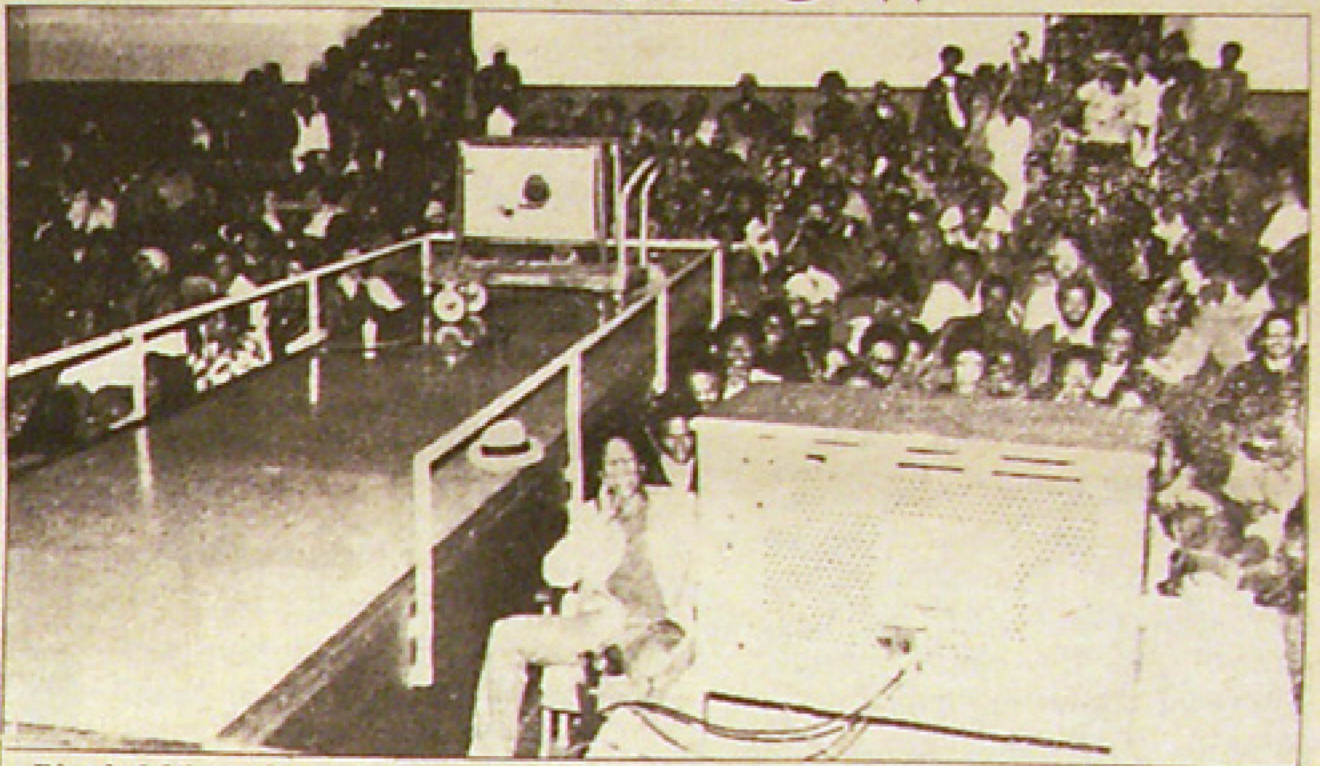
The screening was arranged by Tyrone Dumas of "Concerned Citizens for Prime Time Minority Programming On Television," a group formed after the cancellation of Pryor's show. The ad hoc Black organization forced Herbst to set up the showing with a petition drive and angry picketing of the station.

Herbst claimed that the main reason he had censored the program was due to the fact that children would be viewing it. Yet, the audience, which had many young children in it, was thoroughly entertained by the program, not offended.

In fact, one of the show's most enjoyable sketches was based on children. The skit, "The Circus Comes To The Ghetto," featured Pryor portraying an old ringmaster who performed an entire circus. According to the *Milwaukee Courier*, the sketch "enraptured kids young enough to share his imagination."

Variety magazine called Pryor's new program show "the freshest and most innovative television show. . .in several years." The *Courier* sharply criticized WTMJ-TV by stating that the segment denied to the Milwaukee audience was "one of the most inventive and different offerings of the 1970's."

The Black newspaper pointed out that scenes which supposedly had sexual overtones would be viewed on a different level by children than it would be by adults. Most of the show had the Black audience in hysterics said the *Courier*, especially scenes depicting Black people at funerals and a youngster caught by his parents with a "reefer" in his pocket.



Black Milwaukee citizens jam auditorium for special showing of popular "Richard Pryor Show," which was banned by a local station.



Although it was a cold rainy night, an additional showing of the program was made for another capacity audience. As with the first crowd, this one was in no mood for hearing any excuses from Herbst. Some people were heard commenting, "Johnny Carson's more offensive," "What about Mary Hartman," and the "Gong Show's worse than that."

After the showing was over it was obvious that everyone was in stiff opposition to the racist decision of the management of WTMJ-TV to deny the city of Milwaukee one of five scheduled shows by Pryor. Herbst grudgingly told the audience he would give "more consideration" to airing the immensely popular show.

Pryor had threatened to quit the NBC network television series earlier this year due to continual harassment. In fact, his first show opened with the line, "This show will not be shown, ever!"

The 38-year-old, recently married Black comic was scheduled to do 10 shows this season but finally agreed to do five, following a heated dispute with executive producer Burt Sugarman.

In the end, an NBC program standards official was given the authority to give "on the spot" decisions on the show's content. (See the September 24, 1977, issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.)

Besides Milwaukee, four other NBC outlets — Grand Rapids, Michigan, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Boston and Philadelphia — have also refused to show Pryor's hit TV program as scheduled in the "family hour," using the excuse that some of the language was allegedly not appropriate.

Between Strangers

How far away
Are we from one another
What is distance
Between the space of two planets
Walking the earth
In the north
Of english america
In the south
Of spanish america
Will the homing pigeons
Find an open cage
In the exchange of words
Arrowing from my lips
To the target of your ears
To a dimmer place

We are two sides
Of the moon
One white in sunlight
One black in space
When i write
I wonder if my words
Are danger signs
At the entrance of a mind
I am
Down the tunnel
With a glowing lantern
My mind
Piercing eyes
Engulfed in purple
I wonder of the nexus of fear
The seeds of a bitter lemon

Eager mad flies
Blowing trumpets
Inside an asylum of terror
So much fear between strangers
A vast continent
Never kissed by the sun
A rugged terrain
Feeling only the sweep
Of guntower lights
Utopian distances
Of light years
The space
Between strangers

— Pancho Aguila

"End To White Minority Rule"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

problem is not to simply treat the symptoms but to remove the political malaise at source. Hence the rallying cry of the Azanian national liberation movement is a call for the *seizure of political power*.

And because no tyrant can ever relinguish political power willingly, only force can restore to the indigenous African majority their fundamental rights, including the right to self-determination and the ownership of the land by the dispossessed indigenous majority.

The Black Consciousness Movement demonstrates its loyalty to the Azanian national liberation movement by struggling under the slogan "POWER." As stated by *Time* magazine last June, the young Black militants of Soweto are laying down their lives for Azania and not for the cosmetic changes dreamt up by the apartheid regime in the wake of the national uprising after June, 1976.

More and more White South Africans recognize the fierce determination with which Blacks are determined to continue the struggle. In the *Star* a Mrs. M. Auebach wrote in the "Letters to the Editor" column:

"The Government may ban meetings. They may deport people or put them under house arrest...but there is one thing they can never do. They can never by force get rid of the anger that grows daily in the hearts of Black people in South Africa."

On the occasion of her 25th year as member of Parliament, Mrs. Helen Suzman warned her fellow White South Africans that the youth of Soweto would not settle back to old submissive patterns. In a widely quoted speech she bluntly stated:

"They have become radicalized."

The government was misjudging the situation by thinking that a "quick tough approach would do the trick."

Destroying White settler confidence in the apartheid regime and throwing its members into confusion and panic, as shown above, are but two of the early victories amongst the major successes of the renewed Black resistance movement in Azania.

Other important victories have been in upsetting the country's economy; destroying confidence in South Africa amongst overseas investors; bringing down the puppet "Urban Bantu Council" and a string of "Bantu Education" school boards in Soweto; raising a Black united front to openly challenge the bantustan policy in general and to oppose the "granting of independence" to the Bophuthatswana bantustan in particular; and — above all — promoting greater unity in struggle amongst Black people.



Azanian mother and her children in squalid home in South African "township."



Many businessmen across South Africa got direct hits during the national uprising last year.

In downtown Johannesburg and Cape Town, Black militants firebombed scores of expensive *shops during August and September, when* students and other youths from the Black townships infiltrated into the cities to stage demonstrations. United States-owned motor plants in Port Elizabeth's industrial area were also fire-bombed by the militants last year.

Industry in the country suffered heavy losses in working hours and profits as a result of successful stay-at-home strikes. The ban on Christmas shopping launched in September, 1976, also crippled a number of businesses. According to the Bureau of Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch, the fountain of South African neo-Nazi fascism, "three thousand South African companies...will be bankrupt by the end of the year." (*Sunday Times*, Johannesburg, July 17, 1977.)

Vindicating the long-standing contention of the PAC that it is what the Azanian people and their liberation movement do for themselves first, inside the country, which will give greater strength to the call for the international community to isolate apartheid South Africa, the turbulence started inside Azania by the June 16 demonstrations is affecting the confidence of foreign investors and moneylenders.

While United States banks, led by Citibank, once more bailed out the apartheid regime with a huge $500 million loan after Soweto, elsewhere South Africa experiences problems trying to get loans. "Despite claims to the contrary by 'Finance Minister' Horwood," says the *Cape Times* (February 16, 1977), "lending bankers and industrialists said it was increasingly difficult to raise had plans for increasing electricity in Soweto and that would produce "stability." term capital in Europe because of concern over South Africa's internal unrest."

Horwood himself undertook a trip to Europe in June, 1977, to try and win back foreign capital. Asked by the BBC how he expected to accomplish such a task in view of the continuing unrest, the apartheid minister sheepishly replied that his regime had plans for increasing electricity in Soweto and that would produce "stability."

This ostrich-head-in-the-ground simplicity is very typical of the bamboozled cabinet ministers of the South African racist regime.

TO BE CONTINUED

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Colombia

(Bogata, Colombia) - A new wave of work stoppages involving over seven million workers has taken place in Colombia since the 24-hour nationwide general strike in mid-September. The strikers are holding out in their demand for the release of some 1,000 persons who face courts-martial and the reinstatement of the workers fired in the general strike. One of the new strike actions was staged by the employees of five commercial banks who walked out earlier this month for 48 hours to support their demand for higher pay. The country's school teachers and oil workers have refused to return to work, reports *Pacific News Service*. The four major labor unions continue to press the government for 50 per cent pay increases.

Puerto Rico

(Aguada, Puerto Rico) - Andres Figueroa Cordero's recent return home to Puerto Rico has given tremendous inspiration and leadership to pro-independence forces here. Last week, Cordero told a tumultuous reception in Aguada, his hometown: "The people should not bow down. The struggle must continue. It will be long." Cordero is one of four Puerto Rican nationalists who in 1954 wounded five members of Congress in an armed invasion in the U.S. House of Representatives. Cordero was released two weeks ago following a pardon from President Carter because the 52-year-old nationalist has terminal lung cancer.

Mexico

(Mexico City, Mexico) - Three high ex-government officials were arrested recently on charges of corruption while in office. Felix Barra Garcia, who headed former President Luis Echeverria's agrarian land reform program, was accused along with two of his top assistants of extortion. Two landowners from Coahuila State charged that Garcia demanded $500,000 to protect their farmlands from being expropriated.

BEARS' WALTER PAYTON TURNED OFF BY CELEBRITY STATUS

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - Star Chicago Bear halfback Waltor Payton, an All-Pro last year, may become one of professional football's all-time greatest running backs — if he decides to play long enough.

Payton, five feet 10 inches tall and 180 pounds, is said by many to have the physical attributes to surpass O.J. Simpson, Jim Brown and Gale Sayers in the record books. However, the Columbia, Mississippi, native has said he may play only two more seasons.

The pressure of being a pro football celebrity does not sit well with Payton, who almost quit the game in his first year when he realized it was much more violent than college football.

On the field Payton is a fierce competitor who sets high goals for himself. The inner pressure he exerts on himself has caused him to develop stomach cramps, which has forced him to miss practice or games.

The All-American halfback from Jackson State College was the Bears' number one draft choice in 1975, the first running back to be selected in the draft. At Jackson State, he set a National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) record by scoring 464 points in his college career.

According to a recent feature story in the *Los Angeles Times*, Payton is said to be the strongest man pound-for-pound on the team. He's built like a fullback, but has a halfback's instincts, sprinter's speed, basketball guard's quickness, and — most important — a gymnast's agility."

Lying on his back, Payton can throw himself to his feet without using his hands. He can also walk on his hands for 50 yards.

There is only one "problem" Payton seems to have. He is so critical of himself that he has to call upon close friends, such as Los Angeles Rams' running back and former roommate Rod Phillips, for support. Several times during and since college, he has contemplated quitting football.

His first season was a very trying one, says the *Times*, as he (1) failed to appear at an introductory press conference; (2) became so nervous he missed the first week of training camp; and (3) missed a large part of the season due to injuries.

Last season, he broke out of his shell to gain 1,390 yards in rushing, second only to O.J. Simpson. Eight times he ran for more than 100 yards in a game, including 183 yards against Seattle. During the current season, he is leading all the runners in the National Football League, and already has several 100-yard games.

After a 145-yard performance against the Rams last year, Ram defensive end Jack Youngblood said, "I think we'll stretch a 30-yard fish net across the field and that might stop him. You have to get your hands on him and pin him down and hope somebody else comes to help clean up. This guy is unbelievable."

Nicknamed "Sweetness" by his teammates, Payton is known for slipping five or six tackles before breaking loose for a long run.

Payton explains that "every game I play really upsets me because my goals are set so high. I guess a lot of times I accomplished what the team needs without accomplishing mine."

Rod Phillips adds, "There's always been so much depending on him and he hates to let people down."

Payton says that he is most at ease when he is in his "stomping grounds" — Jackson, where he owns a small home.



WALTER "Sweetness" PAYTON gallops away from defender on long run.

The star halfback allowed *Chicago Tribune* reporter Don Pierson to visit him there in the off season. Pierson commented that while he was there he realized that "here was just a young kid from Mississippi suddenly thrust into the limelight."

"It's not that I'm really shy," says Payton. "It's just that it's hard to talk to strangers — especially when I have to talk about myself."

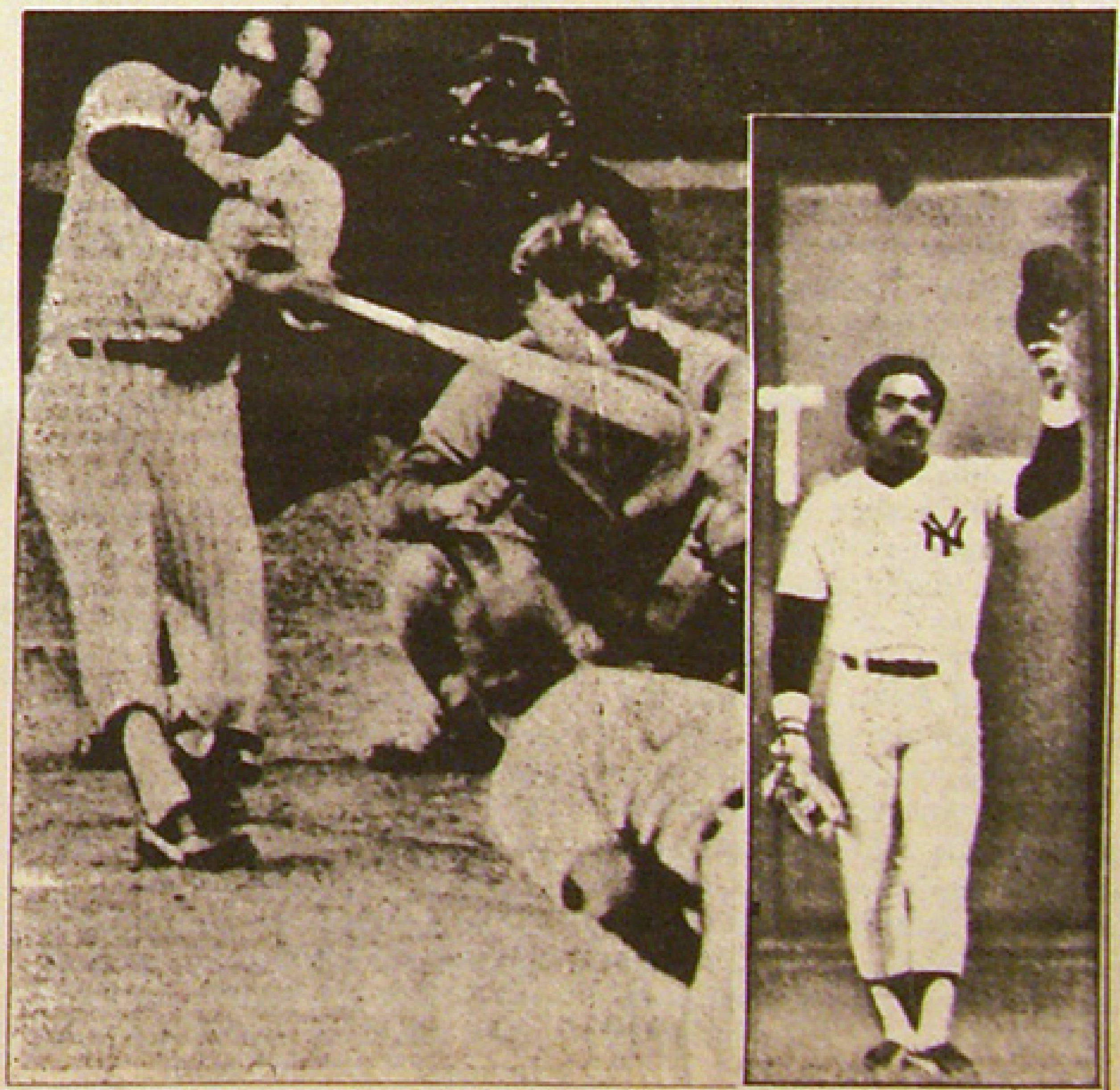
Teammate Dan Jiggits comments, "The reason he's been more and more reclusive is that his privacy is the only thing he owns anymore — the only thing he doesn't have to share. . .Maybe he's starting to wonder whether being in the public eye is really worth it."☐

Congratulations Reggie Jackson, New York Yankees

(New York, N.Y.) - Staging an overpowering, one-man show, REGGIE JACKSON slugged the New York Yankees to an 8-4 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers last Tuesday giving the Yankees their first World Series championship since 1962.

Jackson, who was named Most Valuable Player, hit home runs in three consecutive times at bat, giving him a total of five homers during the six-game series, both new records.

The two home run feats enabled him to break or tie seven World Series records. Jackson's other series records include most total bases (25) and most runs scored (10). He also tied single-game records for most home runs (three), runs scored (four) and total bases (12).



"Protected" Villages

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

segregated, with the Whites living in the center of the city and in the suburbs and the Blacks in separate 'townships.' In Rhodesia, you don't see big 'Whites only' signs everywhere, but our commission found absolute discrimination in every aspect of life — jobs, education, everything.

"All of these conditions," Sister McLaughlin continued, "are made worse by the war situation, with those in the 'operational areas' suffering the most. The so-called 'protected villages' are in those areas, with over half-a-million people being forced to live under extremely difficult and crowded conditions.

"The villages, each confining between 2,000 to 4,000 people, have primitive facilities, no clean water, no adequate sanitation and much disease.

"The 'protected villages' program began in 1974 — at first soldiers came into villages where they suspected people were helping the freedom fighters and told people they had to leave right away.

"They were taken to the 'villages,' which were nothing more than big, completely empty spaces surrounded by huge fences. When people arrived, with what little they could scoop up and carry, they were told to start building their houses from scratch.

"Now, the army burns down the villages from which these people are taken, so there is nothing left for the freedom fighters to use. The government claims it is 'protecting' Africans from 'evil terrorists' who will rape, rob and kill them, but the real reason is to cut off the guerrillas' source of food and support.



ZANU President ROBERT MUGABE has advocated unity as the course for Zimbabwean liberation.

"But the guerillas are organizing inside the 'protected villages' and often liberate them as well," she added.

"At night, guerrillas come and cut the fences and let everyone out. Many times, they also burn down the facility. The people disperse quickly and it's hard for the government to round them up again.

"And even with the 'protected villages,' the government is still unable to prevent people from helping the fighters. The villagers are let out during the day to grow food nearby and a portion of what they grow is often gotten to the guerrillas.

"In fact, our commission concluded that since the 'protected villages' obviously failed in isolating the people from the freedom fighters, their main purpose seems to be to harass and intimidate the civilian population.

"An enormous government propaganda campaign accompanies the 'protected village' program.

"But the people don't believe a word the government says. In prison we used the paper to wrap our garbage! Also, everyone I met listened to the Radio Mozambique for information — no one listened to Rhodesian radio," the nun said. □

Samora Machel At U.N.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

the army which is still today committing continued acts of aggression against the territory of the People's Republic of Mozambique."

Another unacceptable aspect of the British-U.S. proposals, Machel said, is "the profoundly antidemocratic character of the attempt to impose rigid, immutable clauses which will remain in force for eight years after independence; they constitute, therefore, as many grave limitations to the full sovereignty of the people of Zimbabwe."

Positive elements in the British-U.S. plan, according to Machel, include "recognition of the principle of national independence," setting of a time limit for its implementation and the principle of free national elections. Other significant steps forward, he stressed, include Britian's acceptance of its responsibility as the U.N.-recognized colonial power in Rhodesia and agreement that Zimbabwe's future national army must be based on the liberation forces.

FIRST AND FOREMOST

But, first and foremost, Machel declared, "Prime Minister" Smith must go.

"Immediate removal of the head of the racist minority government is clearly a condition for the success of all efforts," he told the General Assembly.

"The sincerity and effectiveness of the present proposals depend to a large extent on the determination and ability of the United Kingdom and the United States to remove Ian Smith from the political scene forthwith."

Concluding, President Machel spoke of the rising struggle throughout southern Africa.

"No weapon, no maneuver," he said, "will be able to stop the liberation of the South African people who today resist with their bare hands the murderous bullets of the South African forces of repression and the tortures in the prisons where people allegedly commit suicide.

"Soweto symbolizes the movement of the rebellion of the South African people, a rebellion whose flame will never be quenched, a people whose cry of rebellion will never be silenced.

"These voices," the Mozambican leader declared before the U.N., "are arrows which penetrate our conscience and demand our support. All of humanity must make the cause of the southern African people its own." □

Vietnam Opens "War Tunnels" To Visitors

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

officer. "At the end we had a three-tier tunnel system and everything was underground — the toilets, the hospitals, all our soldiers, many civilians and even water buffalo.

"We literally dug for 30 years, usually in the dark, squatting down. We carved out about a meter every eight hours, and women distributed the earth on the surface, hiding it under fallen leaves," Sang explained.

The tunnels crept under some U.S. positions. "Several times we knew that American field commanders would sit...on their metal chairs directly above us," Linh revealed.

"We always moved in the dark, saving our candles and torches for emergencies. Our amputees la, in the dark, sometimes for months."

Eventually the Americans figured out how to attack the underground tunnels.

First they used hunting dogs, "and we battled them underground with rifle butts, mines and knives," Linh said. Then somebody had the idea to use American toilet soap and the Vietnamese started smelling the same as the G.I.s. "That stopped the dogs," Linh said.

Next came the "tunnel rats" — small Americans, like us, Linh said. "They crawled into the tunnels with explosives and gas to blast us out. We installed more escape routes, more tiers, but sometimes we were cornered and we tried to kill them with bayonets so as not to give our positions away.

"Many Americans died in the tunnels. They wasted much time pulling their dead back. That gave us time to regroup. The more we killed the fewer problems we had."

Casualities were high, however, for the Vietnamese patriots. "In the whole sector, we lost 12,000 men in the course of the war," Linh said.

The Americans tried flooding the tunnels "and we lost many men until we constructed upper-tier escape levels," Sang said.

Finally, Linh said, came the "scorched-earth" policy that from 1968 on saw regular B-52 bombing of the tunnel complexes. Only direct hits killed, Linh said. He described the terrifying experience of a near miss:

"Fire would be everywhere, the body would be thrown back and forth in the tunnel, shirt and pants would be ripped apart by the suction of the air blast."



Captain NGUYEN THANH LINH.

Sang said: "The Americans used to say that as long as there were soldiers of the Liberation Front in the Cu Chi tunnels, Saigon would be in danger. They were right.

"We planned the 1968 Tet-attack against the U.S. embassy in Saigon from here. And it was also from here that details for the final successful liberation of Saigon on April 30, 1975, were drawn up." □

Black Workers

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

seem more insolvable today than they once appeared to be.

Furthermore, governmental agencies charged with enforcing the Act, hampered by both lack of appropriations from Congress and the absence of political will and competence, have failed to crack down effectively on offenders.

The unsympathetic attitude of the labor movement and business community has prevented the adoption of substantial remedies which might compensate Blacks and consequently jostle the Whites who might otherwise be the first to benefit from opportunities made available to the minority group. The difficulties are compounded by misunderstandings propagated deliberately by the labor movement — particularly its American Federation of Labor (AFL) wing.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Collective bargaining and the negotiation provided by grievance-arbitration machinery protects Blacks as well as Whites in a number of contexts. Blacks, because they congregate disproportionately in blue-collar jobs, are more apt than Whites to be represented by unions; because the labor movement has been most successful in this area.

(Estimates indicate that Blacks make up 15 per cent of the total union membership — a higher percentage than the percentage of Blacks in the total population.)

George Meany, representing the AFL-CIO, had proposed that employment-discrimination legislation be binding upon unions as well as employers before fair-employment-practices proposals were made.

The problem has been that after the enactment of legislation that the AFL-CIO supported, it has not implemented the policies in a fashion that would make possible the erosion of union discrimination in this generation.

When examined by the Congress about the building trade's role in employment discrimination affecting apprentices, Meany said:

"We do not control that. The employer has absolute control even where an apprenticeship system is jointly administered and it is administered to see that the apprentice gets the proper training and that he gets the proper experience. . ."

That testimony was material for the gullible. In the construction and other industries, however, most apprenticeship programs are administered jointly by unions and employers. The con-

CONTINUED IN LAST COLUMN

CONTINUED FROM FIRST COLUMN

struction unions, in a very substantial number of urban centers, establish the selection criteria for apprentices.

The pattern of debate since the enactment of Title VII makes evident the continuing fundamental resistance of a substantial portion of the labor movement to the elimination of discrimination in employment.

No sooner was Title VII on the books than immediate attention was focused upon the issue of whether the statute had merely prospective force. Judge John Wisdom of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals asserted that "one of the most perplexing issues troubling the courts under Title VII" was "how to reconcile equal employment opportunity *today* with seniority expectations based on *yesterday's* built-in-racial discrimination."

NO-TRANSFER SYSTEM

For years, Blacks have been locked into segregated departments and jobs where a no-transfer system barred the way to job advancement.

Evident in all these practices were two factors. First, Blacks generally had seniority districts carved around their jobs, and so did Whites. Second, even though the effect was obviously discriminatory, similar systems existed in many portions of the country where a Black face had never been seen.

Accordingly, it could easily be established that the seniority system, in principle, was perfectly reasonable. As a result of internal union politics or management's concern with business efficiency, the parties could justifiably, without violating any law, in many instances arrive at a seniority arrangement which precluded the carrying over of seniority credit and in some instances entirely precluded transfer from one district to another.

The AFL-CIO has never relented in its opposition to the reform of seniority systems that have discriminated against Blacks in the past.

The opportunity for employment is the key to the improvement of race relations in the United States.

As the Fifth Circuit has noted, the right to work in an environment that is free of discrimination is an important and fundamental one, inasmuch as it "deals not with just an individual's sharing in the 'outer benefits' of being an American citizen, but rather the ability to provide decently for one's family in a job or profession for which he qualifies and chooses."

Letters to the Editor

B.P.P. NEWSPAPER PRAISED

Dear Black Panther:

I am writing to request a subscription of THE BLACK PANTHER. I am not able at this time to pay for the subscription, but the news your paper brings us here is badly needed. You see, the **Guardian** and the **Call** are not too concerned (or so it seems by their scant coverage) with what's really happening in our Black communities.

You may never get this letter, nor I your paper if you send it. Just last week my cell was raided and all of my personal and legal mail along with about 31 of my books were taken from me. I was given a bad conduct report for having contraband literature. The books that were seized I ordered through the institution here — Marx, Lenin, Fanon, Debray, Cabral, Cornforth, Novack, etc., etc.

So when you receive this request I would appreciate it if you would let me know that it was received.

". . .we are not intimidated by the specter of repression — we're already repressed." — George.

A Luta Continua,
Freddie Clark #02150
P.O. Box 711
Menard, Illinois 62259

"CIRCULATE TO EDUCATE"

Brother Comrade,

I write these few lines with the people in mind. Through the brilliantly edited newspaper, THE BLACK PANTHER, I have gained a long-needed understanding of the history and purpose for the Party's existence. In the words of our fallen comrades, continue to "Circulate to Educate." This is a very important step in bringing about necessary change.

I understand that there is a program set up that makes it possible for incarcerated brothers to receive the newspaper free of charge. The money I am sending is not to renew my subscription but to help make it possible for this beautiful, selfless service to continue.

Yours in Solidarity
Atif Basheer
aka Michael Tyler
Drawer A
Leavenworth, Kansas 66027

Responsive Health Care

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

A Congressional Budget Office study reported last week said: "The health of non-Whites is not as good as that of Whites, yet non-Whites get less...health care than Whites do" — and the care they get is less effective.

Non-Whites experience nearly 50 per cent more bed disability days, 70 per cent higher infant mortality and a life expectancy six years shorter than Whites, the study said. Even these figures are deceiving as the study included persons of Hispanic heritage as White.

A non-White is 60 per cent more likely to die of flu or pneumonia and five times as likely to die of tuberculosis, the latter a supposedly "conquered" disease with causes related to poverty.

Non-Whites are twice as likely to die of cirrhosis of the liver and more than seven times as likely to be a victim of homicide.

Poverty and discrimination in education and employment were said by the budget office to play an important role in determining health status.

In the neighborhood near one of the country's well-known medical facilities, Houston's Texas Medical Center, there was a Black infant mortality rate of 48 deaths for every 1,000 live births. This rate is three to four times that of Houston's wealthy White communities which use the hospital.

"There are inadequate facilities in ghetto areas...The institutions that deliver the care are out of reach of the Black community," argues Canute Bernard, a Black doctor in New York City.

Bernard and 17 other Blacks resigned from the 41-member community board of Queens Hospital center (QHC) recently in protest of the failure to build a well-equiped medical facility within the Black community of Queens.

The establishment, Bernard says, has steadfastly resisted the relocation of the QHC into the Black community, where most of its patients live. Many were forced to pay double transit fares — one dollar — to get to the hospital.

Bernard noted that, "80 per cent of our patients are Black and 80 per cent of the care is given by Whites."

Originally, community residents fought to get an entire medical center in the neighborhood, claiming that it was virtually needed if health care was to be upgraded.

But the medical center had to be put off because "the fiscal crisis, the fiscal crunch, depleted the resources in the municipal hospitals and you can translate what that means for us (Blacks)," Bernard said.



Black Philadelphians march to protest the racist closing of Philadelphia General Hospital, which served Black and poor people.

The specifics of bad hospital facilities vary from community to community. In Chicago, Blacks have also called for a medical center. Although Provident Hospital, established by Black medical pioneers Daniel Hale Williams and Emma Reynolds, has served the Black community for years, it is hardly adequate today.

Not only has the hospital's condition deteriorated, but according to local doctor James Haughton, the Black population of Chicago has increased from 250,000 in 1950 to 1.2 million today. The number of Black doctors has decreased from 250 to 215 in the same period.

In St. Louis, the city Human Relations and Equal Opportunity Enforcement Commission released its report early this summer that widespread discrimination existed within the city hospital system, which includes Homer G. Phillips, a Black hospital, and Max C. Starkoff Hospital. □

Georgia Black Officials

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

that remains now is a 150-unit housing development. At another project, a fish farm that was once stocked with 7,000 pounds of fish, Black residents charge that Whites poisoned the fish.

Also closed down is a hospital facility, a clothing store for children, a metal fabricating plant and several other community-based economic enterprises. Committee officials say they will soon be forced to sell nearly 1,000 acres of land.

Blacks in Hancock County have held several confrontations with White racists since 1966. The tension reached a high point in 1971 when White policemen in the town of Sparta boasted about buying 10 submachine guns "to keep the niggers down."

Black Hancock County officials then ordered 30 machine guns and the office of then Governor Jimmy Carter intervened to avert open warfare.

Mrs. Edith Ingram, one of the 11 Committee officials under indictment, says that after this incident White bigots talked openly of stopping McCown and the Committee's progress. The racists predicted an investigation of Committee finances by the IRS. The IRS was later to dispatch James Leach, a White auditor who grew up in Hancock County, to conduct an investigation.

Spokesmen for the Community Services Agency, the present-day successor to the Office of Economic Opportunity, have since said that "questionable" costs involving such sums of money in programs as large as the Committee are not unusual and are not evidence of wrongdoing.

However, both public and private sources of funding have been withdrawn from the community development program due to the indictments. □



Black civil rights protests paved the way for the election of Black officials in the South.

Black Cops Seek Aid In S.F.P.D. Suit

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the city of the serious implications of the case.

"Just think of the millions of dollars you might have avoided if you had settled this three years ago," Peckham told a deputy city attorney.

Peckham has the power to cut off $1 million in grants from the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Agency (LEAA) and another $80 million in federal revenue-sharing allocations to the city.

According to attorney Robert Gnaizda, about 12 per cent of the 1,700 officers in the SFPD are minorities. Of the 215 permanent sergeants on the force, six are Black and three have Spanish surnames, reports the *Examiner*. Of the 75 permanent lieutenants and captains, none are minorities.

By comparison, half of San Francisco's population are minorities, as are six of every ten members of the city's workforce.

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution." — Huey P. Newton



SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM

(Being implemented)
Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM

(Being implemented)
Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

SHOE PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)
Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.



S.A.F.E. PROGRAM

PEOPLE'S FREE LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS

Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Oakland Community School.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental facilities at the earliest ages.



S.A.F.E. PROGRAM

F.H.A. AIDS LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

BLACKS HURT BY RISING PRICE OF HOMES



Dilapidated, abandoned housing in the Oakland Black community.

(Washington, D.C.) - The U.S. Census Bureau reported last week that the average price of a new home rose to $54,700 in the second quarter of 1977. More alarming yet, the government revealed that new home prices increased by $3,000 between the months of April and June of this year.

Thus, the growing number of Black and minority people of this country are finding themselves ever more distanced from the great American dream of owning their own home.

In 1960, non-White households made up about 9.5 per cent of the total number of families living in America. Yet, of the total owner-occupied homes surveyed during that period, only 5.5 per cent were held by Blacks. The remaining 94.5 per cent were owned and occupied by Whites.

SERIOUS UPHEAVAL

After 15 years of serious social upheaval, the percentage of Black owner-occupied homes in America has grown by less than 1.5 per cent. At the same time, the number of Black families seeking homeownership status increased by about two per cent. As a result, a smaller portion of Black families now own their own homes than in 1960.

Under the terms of a law passed by Congress in 1968, the "Section 235" program of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), the government was given the responsibility of helping lower income familes to buy homes of their own.

The FHA does not make loans. It insures mortgage loans made by banks, building and loan associations, mortgage companies and other lending institutions approved by FHA, and this insurance makes it possible for home buyers to finance homes on more liberal terms than would otherwise be available.

You can apply for an FHA-insured mortgage loan to any approved lending institution. The lender will supply the necessary forms, help you to complete them, and then, if willing to make the loan, will submit your application to the FHA insuring office.

Compared to a conventional home mortgage, "Section 235" loans obtain lower downpayments, smaller monthly payments and a chance to buy a house even if you've got a few bad spots on your credit record. Below is a summary of the Section 235 program:

•Eligibility: (a) Two or more persons related by blood, marriage or "operating law," who occupy the same unit; (b) handicapped persons; (c) single people 62 years or older.

•Income Limits: Your "adjusted gross income" which equals your family's gross income (including spouse's but not children's income if they are under 21) minus five per cent, minus $300 for every child under 21.

If you live in the East Bay, you are eligible if you are a two-person family with an "adjusted gross income" of less than $13,000; or, a three-person family with less than $14,600; a four-person family with less than $16,250; five-person and $17,250; six-person with $18,300; seven-person with $19,300; or eight-person with $20,300.

•Downpayment: From as low as $200 to a maximum of three per cent of the first $25,000 of the house price (plus 10 per cent of the balance of the acquisition cost of the house costs over $25,000 and 20 per cent of the excess over $35,000.)

•Monthly Payments: Based on whichever is lowest: a) 20 per cent of your family's "adjusted gross income" (see Income Limits, above) as long as you have "adequate" income left over to pay all your other family needs. b) the monthly house payment (principal) plus five per cent interest.

•Credit History: You are supposed to have "acceptable credit standing." If you don't, you are still entitled to consideration under the "FHA Section 237, Marginal Credit Cases" program. Demand It!

•Maximum House Price: You can buy a three-bedroom house that costs up to $35,000, but under the 235 program the FHA can only insure up to $29,000 of the mortgage. For a four-bedroom house bought by a family of five or more people, the house price may be as high as $40,000, but the FHA can only insure up to $33,000 of the mortgage.

•Houses That Fall Apart After You Buy Them: Under the 235 program, the FHA is authorized to pay you for structural defects if they show up in your house after you buy it.

•Free Expert Advice: Under Section 811 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, you are entitled to counseling and advice about the 235 program. Phone the Housing and Urban Development Counseling and Community Services office, in the Bay Area, (415) 556-6694.

For those outside the Bay Area, phone the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) listed under U.S. government in the white pages of your phone book and ask for the Counseling and Community Services office.□

Prop. U In S.F. Elections Revives I-Hotel Issue

(San Francisco, Calif.) - In the aftermath of last summer's brutal eviction of the elderly Filipino and Chinese tenants of the International Hotel (I-Hotel), a ballot initiative, Proposition U, has been placed on the November 8 election slate here asking voters to approve the purchase of the Chinatown builiding for desperately needed low-income housing.

The proposition reads, "Shall the city purchase the International Hotel, bring it up to code and transfer some to the Housing Authority for low-rent housing?"

A statement from the "Yes On U" Committee explains:

"If Proposition U wins it will carry no force of law. It will, however, be a mandate of San Francisco residents for the city to act to curb the growing housing crisis. Symbolic of San Francisco's severe lack of decent, affordable housing for low and middle income people, Proposition U refers to one particular community feeling this crunch.



Mass rally outside I-Hotel.

"The International Hotel represents 155 units of low rent housing in Chinatown/Manilatown, a community which, until their August 4 eviction, provided its elderly Filipino and Chinese residents with decent, inexpensive housing in an area that met their cultural needs.

"Proposition U, as did district elections, represents a challenge to downtown business' control of San Francisco and attempts to give its residents more control over their communities."

Already, trickery on the part of city controller John Farrell has played a part in the "Yes On U" campaign. In a voter handbook mailed to 365,000 voters, Farrell incorrectly stated that the estimated renovation cost of the hotel would be approximately $2.5 million.

However, documents filed by the "Yes On U" Committee, as part of a Superior Court suit, show the San Francisco Housing Authority (SFHA) estimated the cost of bringing the I-Hotel into compliance with San Francisco's housing code (as stated in the proposition) would be less than $75,000.

The suit was later dismissed due to the claim that it was too late to change the false figures. This could have a very serious efect on whether or not the measure is approved by voters. □